# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28703—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1892.

CARNRICK'S

## SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

---

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

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## SHIPPING.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

### DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| † ASSAM | 3041 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 2nd Apr. |
| B.L. CARTHAGE | 4879 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 9th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3038 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 16th ,, |
| B.L. CLYDE | 4136 | [illegible] | J. L. Parfitt | 23rd ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3041 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 30th ,, |
| B.L. ROME | 5750 | 1200 | A. B. Daniell | 7th May. |
| † SIAM | 3038 | 500 | H.T. Weighell | 14th ,, |
| B.L. PEKIN | [illegible] | 600 | P. Harris | 21st ,, |
| | | | | Friday. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G.W.F. Browne | 27th May. |
| B.L. RAVENNA | 3257 | 700 | E. Crowe | 3rd June. |
| † SIAM | 3038 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 10th ,, |
| B.L. SHANNON | 4077 | 800 | C. Edwards | 17th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3041 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 24th ,, |
| B.L. THAMES | 4078 | 800 | W. Seaton | 1st July. |
| † SIAM | 3038 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 8th ,, |
| B.L. CARTHAGE | 4879 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 15th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3041 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 22nd ,, |

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain | Tuesday, 5 p.m., |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PENINSULAR | 4972 | 1000 | A. C. Loggin | 19th April. |

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons | H.P. | Captain. | About |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SURAT | 3142 | 550 | R. Sleeman | 6th Apr. |
| THAMES | 4078 | 800 | W. Seaton | 21st ,, |
| ROHILLA | 3387 | 700 | C. S. Tocque | 5th May. |
| CATHAY | 2983 | 500 | A. Symons | 19th ,, |

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 8, 1892.

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
7th April. 2nd June.
5th May.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1892.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

### ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st April |
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st May. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st June. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck (without food.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

### SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons | H. P. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BERENICE | P. Mersa | 3,200 | 500 | 26th April. |
| THISBE | F. Cossovich | 3,800 | 550 | 22nd May. |

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. (without food). |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 250 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 700 | Rs. 400 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 2th of each month.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | R. Deperis | 3,800 | 550 | 8th April. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 8, 1892.

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## ANCHOR LINE.

### BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMENIA | 3395 | Geo. Read | 5th April |
| PERSIA | 3547 | R. Hutchison | 19th April. |
| HISPANIA | 3380 | S. Abrey | 30th April. |
| ROUMANIA | 3387 | W. S. Young | 14th May. |
| NUBIA | 3551 | T. Knox | 4th June. |
| ARABIA | 3544 | C. Hillcoat | 25th June. |
| ARMENIA | 3395 | Geo. Read | 12th July. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 23, 1892.

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## THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 867 tons, on 2nd April, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,675 tons, on the 3rd April, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th March, 1892. Agents.

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## PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS, Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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## HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | Captain | Tons | H. P. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WERNETH HALL | A. Buck, | 4,100 | 500 | 5th May 1892. |

THIS Steamer is well-known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. For Fares and other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1892.

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## CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.

SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.

Fares Rs. 200-250 to Continental Ports.
,, 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.

REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.

GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.

AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.

CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.

BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.

BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels, etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per. cub. foot, to all parts.

CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.

HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, Bombay.

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## CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

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## EXTRA CHOICE.

Pressed Beef in 2 lbs. tins, a delicacy for Breakfast.

Cash, Re. 1. Credit, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.

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## GARDEN PUMPS.

Siren, Cheap and Servicable.

Cash, Rs. 5. Credit, Rs. 5-12.

HOLBORN PUMP

Throws a continuous steam of water a distance of 40 feet.

Above prices advanced 5 per cent.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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## HIGHLAND MALT.

A WELL-MATURED SPIRIT, EXCEPTIONALLY MELLOW TO THE TASTE.

Cash, per Doz., Rs. 27. Credit, per Doz., Rs. 30.

N.B.—Owing to decline in Exchange, the above Prices are advanced 5 per cent.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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## HEALTH.

Those in search of Health should go at once to their Chemists and buy a Jar of WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER, for Microbes make you ill, but M.-K. by destroying the Microbes will at once make you well, no matter what your disease may be. M.-K. contains no Drugs but simple water and Gases in which no Microbes can live. Pamphlets Free. Sole Wholesale Depôt—23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

RETAIL AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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## CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

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## SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

## MELACHRINO'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

| NON PLUS ULTRA. | Rs. a. | FIRST QUALITY. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 Medium Extra Fine | 5 0 | No. 7 Small, for Ladies | 3 8 |
| ,, 1 Large ,, ,, | 5 12 | ,, 5 Medium | 4 0 |
| | | ,, 4 Large | 4 12 |
| | | ,, 6 Largest | 5 8 |

## D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

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## NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

### GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE

FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—

KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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## SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SALISBURYS, | GOLD MOHURS, | SIESTAS, |
| BEACONFIELDS, | IMPERIALS, | MAYOS, |
| TORPEDOS, | LITTLE RANDOLPHS, | SUMATRAS, |

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

### PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

## CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, [illegible] keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

## SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

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## SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

MANUFACTURED BY REPUTED MAKERS.

With a view of making room for NEW PIANOFORTES arriving fortnightly,

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

BEG to submit a List of their Second-hand PIANOS, which are offered at the following REDUCED PRICES:—

All PIANOS are of full Compass, and guaranteed to withstand the Indian Climate.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron-framed Cottage Piano | Rs. | 225 |
| Do. do. Piano | ,, | 290 |
| Do. do. Piano | ,, | 375 |
| Square Piano Ebonized | ,, | 375 |
| Do. Rosewood | ,, | 425 |
| Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne | ,, | 525 |
| Grand Piano by Broadwood | ,, | 350 |
| Do. Ebonized | ,, | 450 |
| Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne | ,, | 800 |

N.B.—Arrangements can be made by approved buyers to pay by Instalments.

## MARCKS & Co., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

The Germ, Bacteria and Microbe Destroyer. Cures Scrofula, Consumption, Cancer, Leprosy, Gout, Bright's Disease, &c., &c.

AGENTS: PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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## RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS, Rs. 7 NET.
SLEEPING SUITS, Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

## BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

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## "BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BAHADUR REGALLAS | 6 | inches long, | in boxes of | 50 |
| BAHADUR PRINCESSES | 5 | ,, | ,, | 50 |
| BAHADUR No. 1 | 4½ | ,, | ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR ,, 2 | 4 | ,, | ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR ,, 3 | 3½ | ,, | ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR MANILLAS | 4 | ,, | ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS | 3 | ,, | ,, | 200 |

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

## McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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## ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),

FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

| | Rs. | as. | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 Carte D' Visite, Full | 3 | 0 | 6 Cabinet, Full | 6 | 0 |
| 12 ,, ,, ,, | 5 | 0 | 12 ,, ,, | 9 | 0 |

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.

Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 Photos, small, our Invention | Re. | 1 4 |
| 12 Photos, small, our Invention | Rs. | 2 0 |

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## UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

### AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TOWN HALL.

TUESDAY, 29TH MARCH, AT 9 P.M.,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KT.
EVENING CONCERT OF GUJARATI MUSIC,
IN AID OF
MR. MURZBAN'S FUND FOR POOR PARSEE DWELLINGS.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.—INDIAN MUSIC WITH NATIVE ACCOMPANIMENTS.

1. Opening Chorus and Dance. (Sticks and Banners.) A TROUPE OF JUVENILES.
2. Solos and Choruses..."Ragni Kallian"..The Plum Seller. THE MISSES K. N. KABRAJI.
3 Baritone Solo..Kanuda Maallar..Exhortation to Rustem. MR. K. N. KABRAJI.
4. Alto Solo..........."Bahar"....Gazzal, or Ode to Spring. MISS K. N. KABRAJI.
5. The Laughing Chorus.."Kafee"..The Amazons of Persia. Soloists: MISS SHEREBANOO KABRAJI & MASTER JAL KABRAJI.

INTERVAL.

PART II.—INDIAN MUSIC WITH ENGLISH ACCOMPANIMENTS AND EUROPEAN HARMONY.

6. Instrumental Opening "Jinjoti"..........Schmuck. Piano (4 hands), Violins and Violincello. THE KHARAS FAMILY.
7. Part Song, with Organ Accompaniment..Dove. "Kallian"—"Bright Shines the Beauteous Occasion." Vocalists: MR. VIRJI, MR. and the MISSES KABRAJEE, and the MISSES PATEL. Organ: MR. DOVE.
8. Chorus........"Garbi" (with Circular Steps). THE CHOIR OF LADIES.
9. Soprano Solo.."Khamach"..................Dadra. MISS TEHMINA KABRAJEE.
10. Solos and Choruses.—A Musical Scene from "I ava Kush." Soloists: MR. KABRAJI AND MRS. H. N. SERVAI.

INTERVAL.

PART III.—EUROPEAN MELODIES IN GUJARATI WORDS WITH HARMONIES AS IN THE ORIGINAL.

11. Overture........."The Poet and Peasant"..Suppe. Piano (4 hands) two Violins and Violincello. THE KHARAS FAMILY.
12. Soprano Solo......Song Waltz—"Il Bacio"..Arditi. MISS GULBANOO KABRAJI.
13. Duet......From "The Ancient Mariner"..Barnett. MISSES SHEREBANOO AND TEHMINA KABRAJI.
14. Flute Solo Fantasia "Souvenir Tyrolien.Ottomar Beckert. MR. JEHANGIR K. R. CAMA.
15. Tenor Solo........."Death of Nelson"....Braham. DR. D. R. TATA.
16. Chorus of Girls......from "The Pirates of Penzance"..........Sullivan. THE MISSES KABRAJI.
17. To conclude with the National Anthem in Gujarati as a Part Song with Organ Accompaniment.

SOLOISTS:
Soprana—MRS. SERVAI.
Alto—MISS KABRAJI.
Tenor—DR. D. R. TATA.
Organ—MR. DOVE.

Seats Reserved at SOUNDY & Co. at Rs. 2 each.
Unreserved Seats, Re. 1 each.

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### THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND NIGHT.

| | |
|---|---|
| LADIES' SESSION ................................ | 3 to 5 p.m. |
| AFTERNOON do. ................................ | 5 to 7 p.m. |
| EVENING do. ................................ | 8-30 to 11 p.m. |

Admission Re. 1 with free use of skates.
An excellent Brass Band is in attendance.
BOMBAY SKATING RINK CO.

---

### INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC!

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AGUE | SQUIBB'S | SPECIFIC |
| AGUE | | SPECIFIC |
| AGUE | Instant relief is guaranteed | SPECIFIC |
| AGUE | For Ague, Chill, Influenza, | SPECIFIC |
| AGUE | Malarious, Bilious, Remittent, | SPECIFIC |
| AGUE | Intermittent and all other Epidemic | SPECIFIC |
| AGUE | Fevers, | SPECIFIC |
| AGUE | Cold, Cattarh and Headache. | SPECIFIC |
| AGUE | | SPECIFIC |
| AGUE | Keep a bottle of it by you at home | SPECIFIC |
| AGUE | or travelling. | SPECIFIC |
| AGUE | Positively eradicates and Neutralises | SPECIFIC |
| AGUE | poison from the system, quick, | SPECIFIC |
| AGUE | sure, and complete. | SPECIFIC |
| AGUE | | SPECIFIC |
| AGUE | "It made me a different man." | SPECIFIC |
| AGUE | "It has been recommended in the | SPECIFIC |
| AGUE | Regiment." | SPECIFIC |
| AGUE | "A wonderful Remedy." | SPECIFIC |
| AGUE | "Its effects are magic." | SPECIFIC |
| AGUE | Pills or fluid, Re. 1-6. | SPECIFIC |

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

---

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH
COUGH AND COLD?
USE
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM,
The never-failing Specific for
PULMONARY
COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH, SORE THROAT
and settled
CONSUMPTION.
It is a powerful
VOICE TONIC,
clears the throat of
HOARSENESS,
and strengthens the
VOCAL ORGAN.
☞ Reduced Prices, Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

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### CROFT, WELLS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES,
PORTS, SHERRIES,
CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES,
WHISKIES, BRANDIES,
PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

### SHERRIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto). | Old Puerto Sherry. |
| | Old Dry Sherry. |
| Voin Tula. | Old Fruity Sherry. |
| Grand Romano. | Florio Marsala. |

FROM Rs. 18 TO Rs. 50 PER DOZ.

### BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red)
FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 30 PER DOZ.

### CLARET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chateau Mouton. | Pauillac. |
| Chateau Palmer. | St. Estephe. |
| Chateau La Lagune. | St. Emilion. |
| Grand Vino-De-La-Rose. | St. Julien. |
| Grand Vino Pontet Canet. Medoc. | St. Marie. |

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ.

### BEER.

Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

### LIQUEUR.

Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 PER DOZ.

### SAUTERNES.

Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 AND Rs. 28 PER DOZ.

---

FOTHERGILL'S
MADONAL.

This splendid "Life's Liquid Gem" will save you a big Doctor's bill; may be relied upon at all times to Prevent and Cure Complaints, arising through Inactivity of the Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Skin. Gives strength to the Digestive Organs, removing Habitual Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, &c., Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

Of all Chemists and Druggists. F. S. Madon and Co., Market.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
IN HONOUR OF
H. E. THE VICEROY'S VISIT
AND THE APPROACHING FESTIVITIES.
FILLIS' CIRCUS
REMAINS 5 NIGHTS LONGER.

GRAND GALA PERFORMANCES:

| | |
|---|---|
| WEDNESDAY ...................... | at 4 P.M. |
| THURSDAY ...................... | do. |
| FRIDAY ...................... | do. |
| SATURDAY ...................... | do. |

AND EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.
ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMMES NIGHTLY,

Neither TROUBLE nor EXPENSE being spared to make the entertainments WORTHY of the occasion.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,
AT 9 P.M.
FILLIS' STARTLING INNOVATION;

Every GENTLEMAN Purchasing a ticket of admission to either Boxes, Stalls or 2nd class will have the PRIVILEGE of

BRINGING
A LADY FREE.
DON'T FORGET,
LADIES FREE, TO-NIGHT,
ALL THE NOVELTIES,
THE RUSSIAN HUSSARS,
THE FEELEY'S GREAT BALANCING POLE.
MISS ALEXANDRA AND MISS KATE,
THE CHARMING LADY GYMNASTS,
FILLIS' PERFORMING PONIES,
ROMEO SEBASTIAN,
THE GREAT AMERICAN EQUESTRIAN.
MDLLE SCHERAZADE,
THE BEAUTIFUL LION-QUEEN,
AND THE FOUR SPLENDID LIONS,
THE LIONS!
TO-NIGHT!!
Children ½ price to Boxes, Stalls and 2nd Class.
TO-MORROW AT 4 P.M.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
Children ½ price to all parts.
SPECIAL RATES TO SCHOOLS.

---

### FOR SALE AT R. SCOTT & CO., GIRGAUM.

OWNER HAVING LEFT INDIA.

1. Ches. W.MARE, 7 yrs, 15-1½, Passed Cavalry Charger, and has been regularly used as such, up to weight, fast, first-rate fencer, broken to double and single Harness, quiet and free from all vice, sound. Rs. 1000.

2. Ches. A. GALLOWAY, 5 yrs., 13-3½, W.L.S.C., Certificate, broken to saddle, good fencer, quiet, free from vice, sound. Rs. 500.

---

### WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

THERE will be an Election:

In JUNE, to TWELVE EXHIBITIONS for the SONS OF OFFICERS, of the annual value of £50, open to boys, who on June 18th, are over 12 and under 14.

In OCTOBER, to SEVEN OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS, including Four Classical Scholarships of the value (upon conditions) of £80, for boys, who on June 1, were between the ages of 12 and 14.

For particulars, apply to the BURSAR, Wellington College, Berks.

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### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Th. (THAKAR) TRIKAM NATHU, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

JAMNABAI, widow of the said deceased and one of the Executors, named in the Will of the deceased ........................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 24th Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI.
The 24th Day of March, 1892.
Messrs. TYABJEE & DAYABHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAH KALIDAS MEGHJEE, late of Bombay, Kapole Bania, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

BAI JAMNA, widow of the deceased and BAI JEKORE, widow of VITHALDASS KALIDAS the Executrices made in the will of the said deceased ..............................Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 24th Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI.
The 24th Day of March, 1892.
Messrs. WADIA & GHANDY,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

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CLARKE'S

### UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 3 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

---

### BROOKS AND DOXEY,

LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid-out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
10, Meadow Street, Bombay.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF MACHINE GINNED BROACH COTTON.

Under instructions from Mr. Cheniram Jusraj and on account and at the risk of Mr. Bhovanidass Toolseydass of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Jutha of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.

100 bales fine machine ginned Broach cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF MACHINE GINNED BROACH COTTON.

Under instructions from Mr Cheniram Jusraj and on account and at the risk of Mr Kessowdass Hotilal of Bombay, Messrs Crawford and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 31st Inst. at 2 p.m., sell by public auction at Colaba, in the Jutha of Mr Shamji Ladha.—

100 bales fine ginned Broach Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO

Bombay, March 29, 1892.

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### SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 HOGSHEADS OF ALE AT THE COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 1 P.M.

100 Hogsheads of ale.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per Cent is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down and the balance to be paid within two days after the approval of the sale by the Commissary-General.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1892.

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### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LOOSE DAMAGED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lidbetter & Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th March 1892, at 2 p.m., at the Scott Press, Colaba, (opposite the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station) and on account of the underwriters, viz:—

Lot loose damaged, wet and burnt cotton.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT VITHULWADY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Mooljeebhoy Rahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Gholam Nabi valad Ebrahim Saheb Farreed, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 12th October, 1888, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, in Vithulwady, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 66 and now under ward No. 1693, street No. 22, street Tolwady, standing in the name of the said Gholam Nabi valad Ebrahim Saheb Fareed, containing by admeasurement thirty-two feet in breadth and thirty feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east partly by the public passage and partly by the house of Nana Hariba Simpi, on the west by the house of Kashidass Gujrathi, on the north by the house of Hirabai Mahimkurni, and on the south by the house of Babajee Hariba Simpi, and which hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Gholam Nabi valad Ebrahim Saheb Fareed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GAMDEVI.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Mowji Samji, the mortgagee, on account and risk of the mortgagor, Thucker Shewjee Pragjee, the following properties, viz:—

On SATURDAY, the 2nd April, 1892, at 3-30 p.m.
LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, situate in and forming part of the oart, called or known by the name of Lilavan, at Gamdevi, in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 352, new No. 2218, old Survey No. 653, new Survey Nos. 7323 and 7326, together with the two dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2773 and street No. 3, and bounded on the east by a passage of the said oart leading to Gamdevi Road, on the west by the property of Maneckjee Merwanjee, and on the north partly by the property of the said Maneckjee Merwanjee and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on the south partly by a passage common to the hereditaments and premises now in description and partly to the hereditaments and premises hereinafter secondly and thirdly described and to the owners of the properties on the south side of the said passage.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd April, 1892, at 4 p.m.
LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, situate in and forming part of the said oart, Lilavan, at Gamdevi, in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 352, New No. 2219, old Survey No 653, and new Survey Nos. 7323 and 7326, together with a dwelling-house or building standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2774, street No. 4, and bounded on the east and west by the property of the said Maneckjee Merwanjee, on the north partly by the said passage which is common to the hereditaments and premises now in description, to the hereditaments and premises first hereinbefore described, and to the hereditaments and premises thirdly hereinafter described and to the owner of the property situate between the hereditaments and premises now in description, and to the hereditaments and premises thirdly hereinafter described, and on the south by the hereditaments and premises first hereinbefore described.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd April, 1892, at 4-30 p.m.
LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement four hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and forming part of the said oart, Lilavan, at Gamdevi, in Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 352, new No. 2219, old Survey No. 653, and new Survey Nos. 7323 and 7326, together with a moiety of a well sunk therein, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Maneckjee Merwanjee, on the west by the property of Soonabai, daughter of Heerjee Jewanjee, on the north by the property of Pascoal do Souza Coloe, and on the south partly by the property of Gungadher Shewjee and partly by the passage common to the premises now in description, and to the hereditaments and premises first and secondly hereinbefore described, and also to the owner of the property situate between the hereditaments and premises secondly hereinbefore described and the premises now in description.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu & Hormusjee, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 29, 1892.

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## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
*LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.*

| | Per doz. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed ................ | 50 | 0 |
| WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice.. | 40 | 0 |
| GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale ...... | 36 | 0 |
| BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale ..... | 32 | 0 |
| YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale ............ | 28 | 0 |
| ORDINARY PEG BRANDY. | | |
| ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND ....... | 23 | 0 |
| JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR .................. | 22 | 0 |
| LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COOKS ........................ | 20 | 0 |

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

---

### CHAMPAGNE.

RUINART PERE et FILS, Green Sea
Ernest Irroy and Co's Carte d'or.
Quarts, Rs. 55 per doz.
Pints, Rs. 28 " "

EWART, LATHAM AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

---

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY

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### GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSITS [illegible] available for remittance [illegible] in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

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## NOTICES.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF TANSA WATER WORKS.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, for the convenience of the public, who may wish to witness the CEREMONY of the OPENING of the TANSA WATER WORKS, by His Excellency the Viceroy, SPECIAL TRAINS, as may be necessary, will be RUN on the afternoon of THURSDAY next, the thirty-first instant, from VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY, to CHINCHPOOKLI between fifteen thirty and seventeen o'clock, and from Chinchpookli to Victoria Terminus, Bombay, between seventeen thirty and nineteen thirty.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twenty-fourth of March, 1892.

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### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS IN BOMBAY ON FRIDAY NIGHT, THE FIRST OF APRIL.

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.

NOTICE is hereby given that for the convenience of the public, who may wish to witness the display of FIRE-WORKS in Bombay, on the night of FRIDAY NEXT, the first proximo, SPECIAL TRAINS, as may be necessary, will be RUN, in addition to the Ordinary Trains, from KALYAN, TANNA, and other stations to the VICTORIA TERMINUS, Bombay, between nineteen thirty and twenty-one hours and from Victoria Terminus, Bombay, to Tanna and Kalyan and Intermediate Stations between twenty-two thirty o'clock the same night and one o'clock on the morning of the 2nd April. The last train will run to Kalyan, stopping at all stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twenty-fifth of March, 1892.

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### THE KALKA CARTING AND FORWARDING AGENCY.

MANAGERS:—
BALL, HOBSON & CO., AND R. NORTON & CO.

THE abovementioned FIRMS having each had much experience in the clearing and forwarding of consignments, have, on the extension of the Railway to Kalka, amalgamated this branch of their business, and taken a House at Kalka next door to the Post Office, for the carrying on of same.

Consignors and consignees alike may rest assured that their interest will be carefully protected.

The Agency will afford a direct and safe Medium between the Railway at Kalka and Simla, Kasauli, Dugshai, Subathoo, Sanawar, and Jutogh.

Manager's Offices at Kalka, Umballa, and Kasauli.

---

### IMPORTANT NOTICE TO COTTON MERCHANTS AND THEIR AGENTS.

I, the Undersigned, have just OPENED a COTTON GINNING FACTORY at Palitana, the best Cotton-producing Centre in Kattyawar.

Almost all the Cotton Produce pass through my hands, and I can, therefore, purchase the best Cotton on Moderate Commission.

Cotton Merchants and their Agents are requested to send for samples first and then order their Purchase.

Further Particulars can be had on application to

OOSMAN JAMALL,
Owner, Palitana Cotton Ginning Factory, Kattyawar.

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### SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 138 OF 1881.

NANABHOY GUNPUTRAO DHAIRYAWAN and BALJI GUNPUTRAO DHAIRYAWAN ..........................Plaintiffs
vs.
ACHRATBAI, WIDOW, and others .......... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sale of the Right, Title and Interest of the above named Plaintiff, Balji Gunpatrao Dhairyawan, in the Immeveable properties, 1stly and 2ndly described in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated 25th January, 1892, and published in the following papers, "The Times of India," 26th January, 1892, "Native Opinion" 14th February, 1892, and "Bombay Samachar" 22nd idem, will be proceeded with on the following dates:—

The 1stly described property will be sold on the premises at Owulwady, otherwise known as Fofulwady, near Vithulwady, on Tuesday, the 29th day of March, 1892, at 3-30 o'clock p.m.

The 2ndly described property will be sold on the premises in the rear of the Government House, at Parel, on Wednesday, the 30th day of March, 1892, at 3-30 o'clock p.m.

For particulars *vide* the said Proclamation, dated 25th January, 1892.—Dated this 25th day of March, 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MR. BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR,
Former Attorney for Plaintiff.

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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુંo
*i. e.*, HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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## INSURANCES.

### POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at
CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
See the following:

| Ages. | Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only. | Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life. | Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000 payable at age 50 or previous death. Monthly Premiums. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Rs. 12-15-6 | Rs. 11-6-6 | Rs. 17-15-6 |
| 30 | " 14-1-3 | " 12-11-0 | " 22-10-10 |
| 35 | " 15-7-6 | " 14-4-4 | " 30-10-0 |
| 40 | " 17-5-11 | " 16-6-1 | " 46-12-4 |

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years;
Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents.
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to ......................£7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fire Premium for | 1875 ...................... | £742,553 |
| " | 1880 ...................... | £833,078 |
| " | 1885 ...................... | £966,107 |
| " | 1890 ...................... | £1,864,889 |

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to ...... } £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS ...... £7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1875 .................. | £3,288,437 | 1885 .................. | £5,502,901 |
| 1880 .................. | £4,528,542 | 1890 .................. | £7,891,896 |

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum Street.

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## INSURANCES.

### THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,200,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £300,000.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS OVER £16,00,000.

THE Undersigned are AUTHORISED TO ISSUE POLICIES in this office at current rates.

WACE, CORFIELD & Co.,
Acting Agents, Bombay.

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### FIRE INSURANCE.

| | | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ................ | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND., | " | 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ................ | M | 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ................ | " | 7,500,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL ............ | " | 6,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL ................ | " | 2,600,000 |
| The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ................ | Frs | 10,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ................ | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ................ | " | 2,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL................ | " | 1,000,000 |
| MARINE INSURANCE. | | |
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND ................ | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. | Frs | 4,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ................ | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ................ | " | 2,000,000 |
| The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL ... | M | 4,000,000 |

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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### EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 26-13-4 | per mensem | (a) | If premiums are payable for whole of life; or |
| Rs. 35-1-4 | " | (b) | If premiums are limited to 20 years; or |
| Rs. 41-8-0 | " | (c) | If premiums are limited to 15 years; or |
| Rs. 45-13-4 | | (d) | If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous. |

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free Paid up* Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500 should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4 (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office

*N.B.*—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

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### UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

SPECIAL FEATURES.

(*a*) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.

The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.

(*b*) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.

(*c*) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

(*d*) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

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### THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

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### NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

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## BANKS.

### THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....... | £2,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL .......... | £ 250,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ............ | £ 223,000 |
| UNCALLED CAPITAL ....... | £1,750,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....3½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12 Months.................. | 4½ | per cent. per Annum. |
| 6 Months.................. | 4 | " " |
| 3 Months.................. | 3 | " " |

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

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### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital...................................$ | 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund.......................................$ | 63,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ | 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAN FRANCISCO |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SINGAPORE. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

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### COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS. THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

| | |
|---|---|
| Security offered to Depositors.........Rs. | 15,00,776 |
| Working Capital ............................ " | 1,02,80,996 |

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9 and 6 Months at 5, 4½ and 4 per cent per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

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### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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### NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ | 1,000,000. |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ | 500,000. |
| RESERVE FUND ............£ | 100,000. |

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge, Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION

### SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s.
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 995 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 1,000xd |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 6 pr. ct. | 890 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 122½ |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £28 |
| Char. Mercantile | 20,000 | £25 | £25 | 5 pr. ct. | 300 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80 | $125 | all | 15 pr. ct. | £53 – |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | £25 | £12½ | 6 pr. ct. | 175 |
| New Oriental Bank | 50,000 | £10 | all | 6 pr. ct. | 125 |
| Silver Share | .. | .. | .. | .. | 90 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 600 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,400 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 100 | all | Rs. 20 | 500 |
| Anglo-Indian | 9,334 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 74 |
| Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 500 | all | 9 per.ct. | 500 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 605 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 600 | 500 | 50 | 23 | 390xd |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 440 nom |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 400 |
| Central India | 3,750 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 995 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 500 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,075 |
| Connaught Mills | 60 | 500 | 50 | 10 pr.ct. | 670 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | 30 | 630 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 465 |
| Coral Mills Co., Ld. | 5,698 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 430 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 435xd |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 860 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr.ct. | 595 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 515 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 125 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 770 |
| Hingunghat Mill | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 600 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 950 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | .. | 365 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,045 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr.ct. | 625 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 310 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 215 |
| Jewraz Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 790 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 500 xd |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 675 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 640 |
| Khatao Makunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 540 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | 15 pr.ct. | 180 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 700 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1005 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 2175 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 420 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr.ct. | 500nom |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 70 | 1,505 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | 6 | 125 |
| Morarji Gouldas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 1,750 |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr.ct. | 101 |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | pa |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 160 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 725 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 12½ | 425 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1220 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 680 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1140 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | [illegible] | 1,450 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | [illegible] | 1,005 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 490 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 100nom |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 290 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | 7 | 215 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 505 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 510 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 675 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 360 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 745 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 700 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half-yearly guar. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | — | £100 | all | 5 p.c | 2,400 |
| B. & C. I. R. New £18 shares | — | £ 18 | — | do. | 460 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Last Dividend. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 | 250 |
| | 750 | 50 | 150 | 7½ | 195 |
| Back Bay Bath | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 40 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 | 105 |
| Bapty Brothers | 6,625 | 200 | 185 | 18 | 42 |
| Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited | 1,250 | 100 | all | Nil. | 100nom |
| Bombay Fire Insurance | 600 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,015 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 270 | 3,725 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 62½ | 67½ | 955 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | ex div 2 | 80 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 3 pr.ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 37½ | 880 |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | 4 pr.ct. | 15 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr.ct. | 385 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 11 | 122½ |
| Geyer & Co., Ld. | 500 | 100 | 70 | .. | 70 nom |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr.ct. | 18 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr.ct. | 100 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 26 | 309 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 100 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co. | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 40 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | [illegible],000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 100 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr.ct. | 58xd |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | .. | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr.ct. | 175 |
| Oriental Loan | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr.ct. | 15 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr.ct. | 86 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 472½ |
| Prince of Wales Fire In. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | N dvd. | 2,350 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 20 |
| Soundy & Co | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 80 |
| Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 pr.ct. | 51 |
| Do. Prf. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr.ct. | 109 |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 50 | all | 85 | 955 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 104 |
| Telephone Co. | 3,200 | 25 | 25 | 5-8 | 19 3-4 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,100xd |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr.ct. | 450 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 90 | 810 |
| Apollo | 1750 | 2,400 | 2,200 | Nil. | 205 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 375 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 10 | 120 |
| Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | 16 | 115 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 45 dvd | 320 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 130 | 1,125 |
| English Press and Manfg | 400 | 250 | .. | Rs. 20 | 177½ |
| Fort | 515 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 100 | 975 |
| French | 300 | 500 | all | 50 | 520 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 450xd |
| Hingoli Press Co, Ld | 750 | 400 | all | 32½ | 137½ |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | 63 | 470 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld | 300 | 500 | 500 | pr. ct. | 500 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 80x |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 40 | 427½ |
| Munmar M | 1,000 | 250 | all | Rs. 35 | 263½ |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | 55 | 580 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 12½ | 112½ |
| Prince of Wales | [illegible] | 500 | 500 | 20 | 370 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 500 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 500 |
| Sind and Punjab Co | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 135 | 1,150 |
| Sind | 40 | 2,000 | 750 | 35 | 445 |
| Sorab Woolle Mills | 1,200 | 25 | 25 | 75 | 210 |
| Volkart | .. | 1,000 | 100 | Rs. 100 | 895 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | Rs. | 24-11 | |
| China Leaf | " | 24-4 | Nominal. |
| Pekin, Bar Gold old | " | 23-12 | " |
| Do. do. new | " | 21 | " |
| Australia do. | " | 24-10 | |
| Bombay do. | " | 23-11 | |
| English Sovereigns | " | 15-8 | |
| Do. Drazors | " | 15-8 | |
| Bar Silver 17 Betterness | " | 106-9 | |
| Do. 17½ do. | " | 106-11 | |
| Carolas Dollars | " | 227 | Nominal. |
| Mexican do. | " | 223 | " |
| Five-Francs | " | 235 | " |

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Mr. Kabrajee's Concert of Gujerati Music, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
The Jamsetji Nusserwanji Petit Fort Reading Room and Library, Annual General Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th :—Surat (s), from Aden. Yesterday.—City of Perth (s), from Karachi; H. M. Troopship Serapis, Portsmouth.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Kilwa sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 o'clock.

NOTICE.—H. E. the Governor's Band will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Sullamut and Lalpoora entered the dock on Sunday and the s. s. City of Perth yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s. Lombardy, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Trieste, per extra s. s. Imperator, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Friday, the 1st April, 1892. Only articles specially marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sabarmati and Kalinadi entered the dock on Saturday and the s. s. Zuari and Ponan yesterday; the hired transport Avoca left it on Sunday and the s. s. Sabarmati and Kalinadi yesterday.

THE MAHARASHTRA VAKTRITWOLLEJAK MANDALI.—The Mandali holds its annual lectures on the 29th March and the 3rd, 5th, 7th, and the 10th April, in the New Alfred Theatre, opposite the Crawford Markets. The lectures begin at 8 p.m. every day.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The next race for the "Club" cup and medals will take place at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 9th April, the Hughes Cup race taking place at the same hour on Saturday, the 23rd April. Members who have not entered for previous races for these Cups should send their names to the honorary secretary five days before the above dates.

THE ARYA BRAHMA SAUSAD.—The annual social gathering, in connection with the "Arya Brahma Sausad" will take place this evening, (Hindu New Year's Day) in Shri Ballajee's Mandir, near Bhuleshwar, when a report on the annual working of the Sausad, together with essays by students attending the Vedic school opened under the auspices of the society, will be read, and prizes distributed to the deserving pupils.

OUTBREAK OF FIRE.—An alarm of fire was given yesterday morning, in the Scott Cotton Press, at Colaba, and was promptly responded to by two of the municipal engines, whose services with that of the company's engine, however, were disposed with, the flames being extinguished by the mill labourers with buckets of water. The cotton became ignited in an opener through the friction of a stone with the machine. The damages were paltry, amounting to about Rs. 20.

NEW PERSIAN CONSUL AT CALCUTTA.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Heerjibhoy Maneckjee Rustamjee, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Honorary Magistrates of Calcutta, has been nominated Consul for Persia at Calcutta, in place of his late father, Mr. Maneckjee Rustamjee, by his Excellency Haji Mirza Hoosein Khan, Consul-General of Persia in India. The *firman* of his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia is expected to reach Calcutta shortly, probably through the Court of St. James.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY OIL GAS-WORKS.—The opening of the new oil gas-works, erected for the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company at the Parel Works by Pintch's Patent Lighting Company, Limited, 32, Clerkenwell Road, London, for lighting railway carriages, takes place this afternoon. A number of guests have been invited to go to Parel to see the gas-works, and then go on a short trial trip to Bandora and back to Bombay in a train fitted with the new gas burning apparatus.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Forjett and Officers the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Zouave (for Bugles) | |
| Overture | Tancredi | Rossini. |
| Cavatina | Belisario | Donizetti. |
| Valse | Chere Amie | F. Musgrave. |
| Selection | La Strangiera | Bellini. |
| Polka | Unter Donner und Blitz | Strauss. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.—Foolkhan Meerkhan was yesterday prosecuted on a charge of theft of Rs. 14 before Mr. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts. Nana Suntook, complainant, said that prisoner seeing him sitting in the Adamjee Peerbhoy Market with Rs. 40 deliberately cast a cloth over his face and grabbing at the money seized the above amount. A "hue and cry" was raised after the fugitive who was intercepted by a sepoy and pleaded intoxication in his defence. The Magistrate found him guilty of the offence and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment, for one month.

BETRAYING HIS GUILT.—Before Mr. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Constable Good, charged Jahoo Jugheer with theft, as a servant, of five half currency notes Mahomed Ismail Rahimbux, the complainant, deposed that he missed the notes from his cash-box on the 26th instant. He had left the keys of his cash-box in his shop, and on opening the former found the money abstracted. The accused, from the police evidence, aroused the suspicion of a shopkeeper from his apparent ignorance of their value, and as this constituted a very suspicious circumstance he was given in custody. Complainant was found and the notes identified. The Magistrate sentenced the offender to undergo hard labour for five months.

THEFT OF PERFUMERY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Keshow Jeevram, Madhowjee Ramjee and Goolam Hoosein Currimbhoy were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen *uttar* (perfume) of various kinds, valued at Rs. 1,000, the property of Mahomed Shukroolla, a dealer in native perfumery. Mr. Dixit, solicitor, defended the second accused, while Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for the third accused. It appeared that on the morning of the 30th of January last the complainant locked his shop and went out on some business. On his return, he found the lock forced open and *uttar* and bottles of scented oil stolen. He reported the matter to the police, who, on suspicion, arrested the first accused who was selling off the stolen property at a very cheap rate. The police, on enquiry, found that the first accused had pledged scent, worth about Rs. 400, to the second accused for Rs. 25 only. The second accused was also arrested. The first accused then said that he had bought the perfumery from a Mahomedan of bad repute, who had made no secret to the accused of the fact of his having stolen it from the complainant's shop. The first accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, while the others were acquitted, there being no evidence to prove the guilty knowledge or intention on their part in receiving the perfumery.

MR. KABRAJEE'S SECOND CONCERT.—Under the patronage of the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Chief Justice of Bombay, Mr. Kabrajee's concert, which was so successfully given a fortnight ago, is to be repeated this evening, at the Town Hall. The realizations of this performance are to be devoted to the funds raised by Mr. Muncherjee C. Murzban for building houses for the poorer classes of the Parsee community. Almost all the first-class seats have been taken up, and, if need be, further seats will be provided on the sides of the large hall, and also in rear of the first class. An additional item has been inserted in the programme, which was so triumphantly executed on the last occasion. Mr. Jehangir K. R. Kama will play on the flute one or two English tunes, which has never been done before in the presence of a native audience. Mr. Bapujee Pestonjee Kharas and the band of his little boys and girls will repeat their remarkable performance on the violin, violincello, pianoforte, &c. The graceful introduction of youthful dancers with sticks and weaving and unweaving banners, with songs, being a part scene in character from the opera of "Alladin" as performed by the New Alfred Dramatic Company, will be an enjoyable treat to the spectators, as it had proved both to the Europeans and Natives on the last occasion. The several Parsee ladies who had taken part in the previous concert have all consented to reappear to-night, and it is anticipated that an agreeable evening will be spent at the Town Hall.

INDIAN FLOWERS.—Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar delivered an interesting lecture yesterday evening, at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, on "Indian Flowers," before a large audience, Colonel Merewether presiding. The speaker, who exhibited some pretty specimens of flowers, both natural and done in hand-painting, to illustrate the subject he was discoursing upon, proceeded to say that botanists had divided the entire vegetable kingdom into flowering and flowerless plants. A typical flower, therefore, male or female, was called the organ of of reproduction which in the end would provide a seed that would in its turn, propagate the species it belonged to. It should not be supposed, however, that botanically speaking those plants which did not possess a conspicuous flower or showed no tendency of what in the strictest sense could be called a flower had no power of reproduction or did not possess the power of producing organs which in the conspicuous flower played the part of fecundation. Having illustrated the force of his remarks by a few floral specimens the speaker went on to say that a perfect flower consisted of four parts, viz., the calyx or outer covering, the corolla or inner covering which was made up of petals, the stem, and, lastly, the pistil, the lower part of which constituted the ovary. The speaker dwelt at great length upon the subject selected and the hearty vote of thanks accorded him at its termination indicated the interest and pleasure derived by those present.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

### A CURIOUS QUESTION REGARDING PRODUCTION OF SALT.

CHUBILDAS LUL LOOBHOY VS. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

THE plaintiff in this case prayed that he may be declared entitled to produce salt on the lands of the village of Eksur, granted by an indenture of 25th January 1819, without being subject to any taxation and assessment whatever; that the defendant may be restrained from demanding from plaintiff any tax in respect of salt produced or to be produced on the lands, &c. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Advocate-General and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that by an indenture dated the 25th January, 1819, and made between the East India Company and Cursetjee Ardasir and Jahanghir Ardasir eight villages, Cusba, Mallar, Dyenser, Majatone, Toolsee, Arram, Eksur, and Pahady, were granted to Cursetjee and Ardaser, their heirs, and assigns for ever. The indenture contained a covenant in these terms :—That for and notwithstanding any right, title or interest which they, the United Company, now have or claim of taxing and assessing certain brab and other trees on the island of Salsette, the said Cursetjee Ardesir and Jahanghir Ardesir, their heirs and assigns shall and may have hold, and enjoy, all and singular, the brabs and other trees, and all other, the produce of any kind whatsoever, now growing or which may hereafter be grown or produced on the said pieces of land, hereditaments and premises hereby granted, free and clear of and without being subject to any taxation and assessment whatever." By virtue of several assignments, the plaintiff is now the owner of three of the eight villages, namely Eksur, Magatone, and Pahady, and claimed to be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and benefits contained in the indenture. The village of Eksur contains a large track of marshy land suitable for the production of the salt, and it was the wish of the plaintiff to produce salt there, as he was entitled to produce it on any portion of the lands of the three villages. The defendant, however, refused, in breach of the covenant; to allow the plaintiff to produce salt on the lands of the village of Eksur without being subject to taxation and assessment

The defendant, in his defence, required the plaintiff to prove his title to the villages. He denied that the plaintiff was entitled to manufacture salt on any portion of the lands of the villages without being subject to any taxation; and admitted refusing to allow him to manufacture salt at the village of Eksur without any taxation, submitting that he was justified in such refusal. The defendant denied any breach by him of the covenants in the indenture of 25th January 1819, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Jardine, referring to the indenture, argued that salt was the product of land; and that it was produced on land as anything else was produced.

The plaintiff was examined.

Mr. Justice Parsons, without calling upon the defendant's counsel, delivered judgment. His lordship said: I need not call on the defendant. It appears to me quite clear that the production or manufacture of salt does not come within the words of the indenture, namely, "all and singular the drabs and other trees, and all other the produce of any kind whatsoever, now growing or which may hereafter be grown or produced on the said land." Giving these words the widest possible construction they can only refer to something which is the produce of something now growing or which may hereafter be grown, or produced on the land. Salt cannot be said to be a growth or the produce of a growth. It may be called a produce inasmuch as it is the product obtained by the evaporation of the water of the sea; but the water of the sea is not grown or produced on the land; it is merely admitted and retained there in order that it may be evaporated so that the salt thus obtained would not be the produce of any kind whatsoever which may hereafter be produced on the said land. The words, however, cannot be given such a wide construction as this; they must be restricted to a growth or produce of a kind similar to the growth or produce of brabs or other trees. This is clear from reading the words themselves. If there could be any doubt on the matter, it is set at rest completely when the rest of the sentence is considered. It begins with these words "that for and not withstanding any right, title, and interest which they, the said United Company, now have or claim of taxing and assessing certain brab and other trees on the island of Salsette, they, the said Cursetjee Ardasir and Jehanghir Ardasir, &c., shall and may have, hold, and enjoy, all and singular, the brab and other trees, &c., free and clear of and without being subject to any taxation and assessment whatever." The latter refers back to the former, and it is plain that what was covenanted against was the taxation and assessment of the brab and other trees only. The right now claimed by the plaintiff of producing or manufacturing salt, fine and clear of and without being subject to any taxation and assessment whatever, formed no part whatever of the agreement and was not granted to the plaintiff. I find the issue 5 in the affirmative, but all the other issues against the plaintiff and in favour of the defendant. The suit must be dismissed with costs.

## MR. KABRAJI'S CONCERTS.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, has been addressed by Mr. Kabraji to Mr. H. A. Acworth :—

Sir,—On behalf of the ladies and gentlemen who took part at the concert in aid of the Matunga Leper Home, on Thursday, the 10th instant, I have now the pleasure to forward herewith the sum of Rs. 1,040-8-0, being the net proceeds after deducting the net expenses of that entertainment. Our total realisations amounted to :—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| From the sale of 347 reserved seats, at Rs. 3 each | 1,041 | 0 |
| From the sale of 97 unreserved seats, at Rs. 2 each | 194 | 0 |
| From the sale of 196 back seats, at Rc. 1 each | 196 | 0 |
| From the sale of 429 copies of book of words | 53 | 10 |
| Total | 1,484 | 10 |
| To which are added<br>Being the price of 6 reserved seats re-sold | 18 | 0 |
| Grand Total | 1,502 | 10 |

The total expenses, including professional fees, advertising and printing charges, hire of chairs and furniture and such other incidental expenses, amounted to Rs. 462-2. Deducting which from the gross receipts, Rs. 1,502-10, we have a balance or Rs. 1,040-8 in favour of your deserving charity, which I beg to hand over to you.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and to Mr. Montague C. Turner for sending us their tickets for re-sale, also to Soundy and Company, Limited, for lending their piano; and to the proprietors and editors of newspapers, both English and Vernacular, for making liberal reductions in their printing charges.—Yours, &c.,

KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

## THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

A TELEGRAM from the Collector of Belgaum under Form 14 of the Famine Relief Code for the week ending 26th March, states that in his District—

Jowari and bajri 29 lbs. per rupee on average. Numbers employed on the last day of the week—on one work under Professional Agency in Gokak adults 190, children 192; expenditure Rs. 117: on three works under Civil Agency in Athni adults 87, children nil; expenditure Rs. 167: on one work under Civil Agency in Parasgad adults 178, children 58; expenditure Rs. 87. No poor-house or village relief. No cholera. No rain. Grain supply sufficient.

THE Rev. Andrew Mearns, who has for many years occupied the post of secretary of the London Congregational Union, has just resigned that position. Mr. Mearns was, we believe, one of the prime movers in connection with the outcast shelter scheme. The Rev. W. J. Woods, B. A., of Lower Clapton, has now definitely accepted the secretaryship of the Congregational Union of England and Wales.

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE following number of military pensioners approximately have to be paid by the Pension Paymaster, Poona, on his tour at the following places :—Vingorla, 815; Malwan, 2,256; Rajjaghur, 463; Rutnagiri, 841; Chiploon, 1,851; Dapoli, 1,371; Mahad, 1,408; and Roha, 244; total,—9,249.

IT is perhaps as well to place on record that when the fifty improved Tee-Enfield Repeater rifles were first sent out to India for trial in this county they were distributed under the orders of the military authorities in India by the Bengal ordnance Department, as follows .—Allahabad, 11; Meerut, 11; Quetta, 11; Pachnarhi, 2; Chugla-Gulley, 2; Adjutant-General, 1; Dum-Dum, 11; Director-General; Ordnance, 1; total—50.

LIEUTENANT J. J. MATHIAS, Executive Commissariat officer, Ahmedabad, has taken over the officiating duties of cantonment Magistrate in addition to his own duties and, as a temporary, measure until the arrival of Major Allan Smith, 22nd Bombay Infantry, on or about the 4th proximo.

WARRANT and non-commissioned officers of the British Service who may be granted furlough to England after stated periods of the service will not receive ration money for the period of the voyage, but rations will be supplied at a charge of 1d. per head per diem for non-commissioned officers, and 6d. per head per diem for warrant officers.

BRIG.-GEN. SIR R. C. Low left London on the 4th inst. for India in view of his assumption of a divisional command in Bengal on April 1.

THE 1st Bn. Suffolk Regt., due at Portsmouth from India, by the Euphrates, will be stationed at Colchester.

IT has been decided that the Royal Artillery batteries to be taken home from India this year shall be R of the Royal Horse, to be stationed at Newbridge, and No. 15, Western Garrison Battery, for Devonport. The batteries going out are to be L of the Royal Horse, from Woolwich, and No. 5, Western, from Devonport. E Battery, Royal Horse, is to move from Newbridge to Woolwich; the 3rd, 40th, and 45th Field Batteries, from Woolwich to Aldershot; the 56th, Newcastle to Exeter; 58th, Exeter to Aldershot; 57th, Aldershot to Newcastle, and Nos. 7 and 16 Companies, Eastern Division, now at Landguard Fort and Shoeburyness, are to change places. The following Royal Engineer changes have been decided upon :—12th (Field) Company, Aldershot to Chatham; 26th (Field), Chatham to Aldershot; 37th (Field), Curragh to Shorncliffe; 38th (Field), Shorncliffe to Curragh; 1st (Fortress), Chatham to Cork; 31st (Fortress), Cork to Chatham; 30th (Submarine Mining), Plymouth to Pembroke Docks; and 35th (Submarine Mining), Pembroke Docks to Plymouth.

THE "Army and Navy Gazette" says:—"We intimated last week that there would probably be no Cavalry reliefs next winter between home and India. It is now decided that there shall not be, but a slight change of arrangements is made, by which the 7th Dragoon Guards will remain in India and go to England with the 1893-94 reliefs, whilst the 3rd Dragoon Guards go to South Africa to relieve the 11th Hussars. The 3rd Dragoon Guards will stay two years in South Africa before going home at the end of 1894."

THE War Office has decided that the following extensive changes in the location of regiments shall be made during the present year :—14th Hussars, Leeds to Manchester; 12th Lancers, Manchester to Preston; 3rd Dragoon Guards, India to Natal; 11th Hussars, Natal to India; Scots Greys, Newbridge to Dublin; 3rd Hussars, Dublin to Dundalk; 9th Lancers, Dundalk to Newbridge; 10th Hussars, Dublin to Cahir; 15th Hussars, Cahir to Dublin; 1st Bn. Yorkshire Regt., Portsmouth to Jersey; 1st South Lancashire, Jersey to Birr; 1st York and Lancaster, Birr to Cork; 2nd Royal Berks, Cork to Portland; 2nd North Stafford, Portland to Portsmouth; 1st Wiltshire, Curragh to Kinsale; 1st Manchester, Kinsale to Limerick; 2nd Royal Highlanders, Limerick to Glasgow; 1st Royal Scots Fus., Glasgow to Dover; 1st Highland L.I., Dover to Aldershot; 2nd Gordon Highlanders, Curragh to Dublin; 1st Middlesex, Kilkenny to Gibraltar; 1st Royal Highlanders, Gibraltar to the Cape; 1st North Staffordshire, Cape to Malta; 1st Welsh, Malta to Pembroke; 1st Connaught Rangers, Pembroke to Portsmouth; 1st Royal Inniskilling Fus., Portsmouth to Shorncliffe; 2nd Royal West Kent, Shorncliffe to Athlone; 2nd Royal Irish Fus., Athlone to Kilkenny; 2nd East Lancashire, Mullingar to Gibraltar; 2nd South Lancashire, Gibraltar to Malta; 2nd Northamptonshire, Singapore to Colchester; 2nd Norfolk, Colchester to Warley; 2nd Leicester, Warley to Chatham; 2nd East Kent, Chatham to Londonderry; 2nd North Lancashire, Enniskillen to Mullingar; 1st South Wales Borderers, Aldershot to Egypt: 1st Devonshire, Egypt to India; 2nd Devonshire, India to Plymouth; 2nd Dorsetshire, Plymouth to Belfast; 2nd Rifle Brigade, Belfast to Dublin; 1st Gloucester, Dublin to Aldershot; 1st Northamptonshire, Aldershot to India; 4th King's Rifles, India to Portsmouth; 1st Oxford L.I., Portsmouth to Curragh; 2nd Royal Welsh Fus., Curragh to Aldershot; 2nd Welsh, Aldershot to India; 2nd South Wales Borderers, India to Aden; 2nd Liverpool, Aden to Manchester; 2nd East Yorkshire, Manchester to Preston; 1st West Yorkshire, Preston to Aldershot.

## THE VICEROY'S VISIT:

### A HOLIDAY WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are no signs yet of any orders declaring the day for the opening of the Tansa Water-Works by his Excellency the Viceroy a public holiday. Surely this is a better way of marking the importance of this most important event in the history of the first city in India than a blaze of fire-works against which even nature has recorded a protest by the over-throwing of the model tower and crushing the builders under it. And looking at the hour fixed for the ceremony and the distance of its location from the Fort, and the fact that visitors have to be in their seats half-an-hour before the time, a holiday, or at least, a half-holiday is absolutely essential, unless it is intended not to give public servants an opportunity of joining in the ceremony. But the day of the opening of the grand water-works of the City ought to be a day of general rejoicing, and there should, therefore, be a general closing of offices on that day, for which Government, I trust, will set the example.—Yours, &c.,

March 28. GOOSE-QUILL.

[*** It will be seen from an announcement in another column that this suggestion has been anticipated by Government.—ED.—*B. G.*]

## BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 11th Spoon Competition of the above Club was fired at Coorla on Monday last :—

| Rank and Names. | 500 Yards. |
|---|---|
| Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R | 33 |
| Cr-Sergt E Thomas, B V R | 28 |
| Lieut F W English, B V R | 28 |
| Corpl J McKinnon, B V R | 26 |
| Sergt Instr J Moore, B V R | 26 |
| Sergt-Major J Beckerleg, B V Art | 25 |
| Vol H W Coomb, G I P Ry Vol | 24 |
| Sergt C B Robinson, B V R | 23 |
| Vol E W Pyrke, B V R | 21 |
| Civilian W Massey, B R Club | 16 |

The 12th Spoon Competition was fired at Coorla on Monday last, with the following result :—

| Rank and Names. | 500 yds. | 800 yds. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R | 31 | 29 | 60* |
| Cr-Sergt J Brown, Poona Vol | 24 | 31 | 55† |
| Corpl J McKinnon, B V Rifles | 27 | 23 | 55§ |
| Cr-Sergt E Thomas, B V R | 30 | 25 | 55 |
| Lieut F W English, B V R | 30 | 23 | 53 |
| Vol E W Pyrke, B V R | 29 | 22 | 51 |
| Sergt Instr J Moore, B V R | 26 | 24 | 50 |
| Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, B V R | 28 | 20 | 48 |
| Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R | 33 | 9 | 42 |
| Corpl G F Lund, B V R | 29 | 12 | 41 |
| Sergt Instr J Ferguson, B B & C I R V | 28 | 12 | 40 |
| Sergt-Major J Beckerleg, B V Art | 21 | 16 | 37 |
| Vol J Coombs, G I P R V | 5 | 27 | 32 |
| Sergt C B Robinson, B V R | 23 | .. | 23 |
| Civilian W Massey, B R Club | 20 | .. | 20 |

* Handicapped 8 points. † Handicapped 4 points.
§ Winner of Spoon.

## THE RAMPUR MURDER TRIAL.

MUSHTAFA AHMED, continuing his evidence at Rampur on Friday, said that of thirty expected guests only seventeen came. Safdar Ali did not come. Seven relations of Abdulla's were present. Soon after the General left the house a report was heard, which was attributed to fireworks. The witness then gave details as at Bareilly. In 1887 Abdulla owed the State Rs. 16,000 as revenue. It was proposed by the Council to forego the claim, but this was not agreed to. Subsequently, when called upon to pay, Abdulla replied that he owed nothing. If the State and General Azimuddin chose to do so, they might sell his property and life, but he would pay nothing himself. Abulla's houses were then sold, but subsequently the sale was cancelled, and the property restored. Saidulla was dismissed from the service by Azimuddin, and Abdulla was dismissed from the Council. Abdulla and Hyder Ali Khan intrigued against Azimuddin, who found it out, and stopped their plans. This witness's examination lasted the whole day.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Aislaby, 1,799 tons, Captain G Manfield, cleared yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE ss Harewood, 1,664 tons, Captain R S Thompson, cleared yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE City Line s s City of Perth, 2,605 tons, Captain A Kinloch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE s s Eleanor, 1,228 tons, Captain H Fill, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Moulmein (16th March), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE s s Minna Craig, 2,985 tons, Captain W Denning, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Stiven and two infants, Mrs. Tomlinson and two infants, Major and Mrs. Hepburn and child, Mr and Mrs Hedorstedt and two infants, Miss Tyler, Miss Wheeler, Captain and Mrs Hughes and infant, Mr and Mrs Edwards and four children, Miss Crommelin, Lady Tyler and two children, Mrs Humphry and infant, two Misses Humphry, Col Jones, Mr Jones, Miss Jones, Mrs Smith and two children, Revd and Mrs Elliott and four children, and Miss Cross.

### ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Surat (s) | Sleeman | Aden, March 22. |
| 28 | City of Perth (s) | Kinloch | Karachi, March 26. |
| | H. M. Troopship Serapis | Hicks | Portsmouth, March 3. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Kilwa (s) | Forbes | Persian Gulf. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Harewood, Thompson, for Hamburg.
" Minna Craig, Denning, for Antwerp.
" Aislaby, Manfield, for Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Chindwara, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Simla, for Persian Gulf, via Karachi.
" Pachumba, for Karachi, &c.
" Idar, for Genoa and Marseilles.
" Surat, for China, &c.
" St Hubert, for Amsterdam.
" City of Perth, for Liverpool.
" Trividden, for Hamburg.

### CALCUTTA.

March. ARRIVALS.
21 Kaiser-i-Hind s.. Atkinson .... London, Feb 19.
Mahratta s...... A Mackenzie .Middlesborough, Feb 12.
DEPARTURES.
March 21.—Steamers Marian and Maharani.

### ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

| ARRIVALS. | | | | DEPARTURES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. | Date. | To |
| February. | | | | | |
| 13 | Marathon H M's | Hill | Somali coast. | | |
| 27 | Staffetta It. gun boat | Sorrentino | Zanzibar | 16 | Italy |
| March. | | | | | |
| 9 | Baron Clyde | Peat | Jeddah | | Calcutta |
| 10 | Dalhousie I G | Aves | Somali coast. | 18 | Somali coast |
| 11 | Surat | Sleeman | Bombay | 22 | Bombay |
| 11 | Falls of Inversnaid | Wilson | Calcutta | 16 | Jeddah |
| 15 | Meyun | Wilson | Somali coast. | | Somali coast |
| | Tuna | Peters | Somali coast. | | Somali coast |
| | Grantully | Sowden | Rangoon | | Port Said F O |
| | Singapore | Parodi | Genoa | | Bombay |
| | Carthage | DeHorne | London | | Bombay |
| 16 | Loanda | Ramos | Zanzibar | | Lisboa |
| | R Rubattino | Giacomo | Bombay | | Genoa |
| | Archemed It. gun boat | Ampugnani | Mussowa | | Mussowa |
| | Isla de Luzon | Campon | Liverpool | | Manilla |
| | Utrecht | DeGoede | Rotterdam | | Batavia |
| 17 | Tamar H M's troopship | Hammet | Hongkong | 17 | Portsmouth |
| | Manora | Turner | Calcutta | | London |
| | Khedive | Moule | Bombay | 18 | London |
| | Rewa | Loutitt | London | | Calcutta |
| 18 | Samarang | Klein | Batavia | | Rotterdam |
| | B'Jorgvin | Reimer | Rangoou | | Port Said F O |
| | Melbourne | Paull | Marseilles | | China |
| 19 | Inverness | Harris | Akyab | 19 | Port Said F O |
| | Ziga-Zig | Burtow | Hodeida | 21 | RedSea Ports |
| | Woodcock | Craig | Hodeida | 20 | Hodeida |
| 20 | La Seyne | Blanc | Bombay | | |
| | Florida | Young | Penang | 20 | London |
| | Citta di Milano It. C Ship | Roberts | Perim | | |
| | Polynesien | Boulard | Sydney | 21 | Marseilles |
| 21 | Meyun | Wilson | Somali coast. | | |
| | Dalhousie IG | Aves | Somali coast. | | |
| | Restormel | Williams | Batavia | 21 | Port Said F O |
| | Naderi | McAllister | Jeddah | | Bombay |

Aden, March 21, 1892.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 25.
Newman, Capt, Beng 2nd Scottish Rifles, on retirement from Jubbulpore.
MARCH 26.
Heyman, Capt, 21st Bo Inft, off duty, from Poona.
Yale, Capt, Beng 2nd York Regt, on leave, from Dogshai.
Harford, Maj, Beng 2nd Wilts Regt, on leave, from Jhansi
Nanton, Lt, Ms, R E, on leave, from Bellary.
DEPARTURES.—MARCH 27.
Buist, Lt, Beng, on furlough, to England.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 29th March, 1892.

1. The Regiment will parade opposite the High Court at 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 30th instant, to assist in lining the Streets, on the arrival of H. E. the Viceroy. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements.

Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 3-30 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

2. The Company Competitions for H. E. the Governor's Prizes will take place at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 9th April, on the Esplanade, opposite the Gymkhana. The Officers and Volunteers of the competing teams will wear red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Officers and Volunteers present as spectators may wear white with swords or side arms.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines at 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 30th instant, to form part of the escort for H. E. the Viceroy. Carbines to be worn.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 29th March, 1892.

1. The proficiency class will meet at the Fort Head-quarters at 6 p.m. and the Byculla Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m. to-day.

2. The gun drill and written examination for Proficiency certificates will take place at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 7 a.m. to-morrow. Dress.—Drill order, without arms.

3. The Corps will parade on the General Parade Ground in front of the Gymkhana at 4-45 p.m., to-morrow, the 30th inst., for the purpose of firing a salute on the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy at 5-30 p.m. Dress.—Full dress, without arms.

4. On Thursday, the 31st instant, the Corps will man the 10" guns at Mahaluxmi Fort in presence of His Excellency the Viceroy. No. 1 Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple Statue at 6 a.m. No. 2 Company will parade at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 6 a.m. (Those members of the latter company who cannot parade at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters can proceed to Mahaluxmi direct, the cost of their conveyance being refunded.)

Arrangements will be made for the conveyance of members to and from parade, and breakfast for those members who can remain on parade. Those who cannot remain, can dismiss, so as to be in time for business. Dress :—Drill order.

5. On Saturday, the 2nd April, the Corps will take part in the Brigade Parade before His Excellency the Viceroy. Fall in at the Sir Richard Temple Statue at 4-30 p.m. Dress:—Full dress. (Helmet, with ball, badge, and metal chain. Arms and accoutrements. Proficiency and efficiency badges to be worn.) Members are requested to make a special effort to attend this parade.

6. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow morning. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time), and Byculla ten minutes later. As this is the last day for class firing, all that have not fired their class must attend.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 23rd March 1892.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of H R H the C-in-C :—16th Lancers.—Capt G P Wyndham to be Adjt, vice Lieut R F A Sloane-Stanley, resigned.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

43rd Gurkha Rifles,—Capt M A Kerr, Wing Officer, 1st Batn 1st Gurkha Rifles, and Offig Wing Comd, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, to be Offig 2nd-in-Comd, with effect from date of joining, vic Barrett, Offig as Comdt.

Lieut C H Clay Wing Officer to be Adjt.

45th Sikhs—2nd Lieut H B Rattray, Derbyshire Regt, a Candidate for the I S C, to be Offig Wing, Officer, on probation.

Corps of Sappers and Miners—Lieut G T Scoft R A, attached to the Mil W Dept, is posted tempozarily to the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

Lieut G C Fordyce-Buchan, R H A, is directed to proceed from Fyzabad to England, on appointment to the R H A.

The undermentioned Officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut :—2nd Lieuts J B Aldridge, R A, L T Saunderson, and S C Long, Rifle Brigde.

The undermentioned Officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the examination noted against their names :—

Lieuts R M Barff 45th Sikhs, N G Von Hugel, R Engrs Higher Hindustani (new text); H Brown, 4th Sikh Inf, and Capt J A Tanner, R E, Low standard Hindustani (New test).

The undermentioned Officers passed the Lower Standard examination in Pushtu (special) at Dera Ghazi Khan :—

Capt G B Urwin, 1st (P A V O) Punj Cavy, and Lieut W H Campbell, 2nd Punj Cavy.

Mil W Dept.—On return from leave Lieut W Ewbank, R E, is posted to the Mooltan Divn.

Major E Blunt, R E, is transferred from the Umballa to the Rawal Pindi Division.

On completion of his tour of Sub-Marine Mining duty, Lieut N G Von Hugel, R E, is transferred from the Ind Sub-Marine Mining Co to the Mil W Dept, and is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut A W V Plunkett, 2nd Batn Manchester Regt, is cancelled.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to England :—Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut C H Kilner" "A Baty, for six months, on private affairs. Royal Artillery—Lieut A F E Stifle, No. 7 Co, Southern Divn, for seven months, on private affairs.

Lieut P T Cooper, 63th Field Baty, for six months, on medical certificate.

Second Lieut D F Tulloch, No 20 Co, Southern Divn, for six months, on medical certificate.

Second Lieut S S Browne, No 28 Co, Eastern Divn, (Heavy Baty), for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Lieut-Col F C L Kay, for four months, on private affairs.

Major H Clerk, for twelve months, on private affairs.

3rd Drogoon Guards.—Lieut F J Ryder, for twelve months, on private affairs.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut-Col W Creagh, for six months, on private affairs.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 28TH OF MARCH, 1892.

| STATIONS. | Barometer, 8 A.M. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Rate per hour. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. | RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date. | RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi | 29·661 | W NW | 5 | 103·0 | 69·1 | 22 | .. | 1·55 | —1·19 |
| Agra | 29·684 | N W | 6 | 107·5 | 73·5 | 34 | .. | 0·82 | —0·19 |
| Cawnpore | 29·666 | W | 7 | 105·0 | 73·1 | 39 | .. | 1·22 | .. |
| Allahabad | 29·620 | W NW | 6 | 107·4 | 73·8 | 18 | .. | 1·46 | —0·30 |
| Jhansi | 29·685 | W | 6 | 108·5 | 83·2 | 20 | .. | 1·39 | +0·01 |
| Jacobabad | 29·811 | N N W | 9 | 108·4 | 68·3 | 31 | .. | 0·10 | —0·55 |
| Karachi | 29·831 | N E | 6 | 104·8 | 72·8 | 53 | .. | 0·38 | —0·63 |
| Ajmere | 29·775 | N W | 9 | 104·8 | 72·1 | 26 | .. | 1·19 | +0·38 |
| Deesa | 29·814 | S | 9 | 114·5 | 73·8 | 17 | .. | 0·55 | +0·12 |
| Rajkot | 29·869 | Calm. | 6 | 111·4 | 69·8 | 65 | .. | .. | —0·50 |
| Veraval | 29·819 | N N W | 10 | 104·1 | 69·3 | 63 | .. | ... | .. |
| Neemuch | 29·804 | W NW | 9 | 106·8 | 73·6 | 16 | .. | 0·24 | —0·42 |
| Indore | 29·808 | N | 4 | 106·1 | 64·6 | 18 | .. | 0·87 | —0·13 |
| Saugor | 29·748 | N W | 4 | 105·9 | 71·1 | 20 | .. | 0·75 | —1·87 |
| Jubbulpore | 29·773 | Calm. | 3 | 106·0 | 67·7 | 30 | .. | 1·95 | —0·32 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·798 | W S W | 4 | 108.5 | 71·7 | 27 | .. | 0·49 | —1·28 |
| Khandwa | 29·808 | N | 5 | 109·7 | 77·8 | 16 | .. | 0·34 | —0·99 |
| Raipur | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nagpur | 29·714 | N N W | 7 | 112·8 | 74·0 | 12 | .. | 0·57 | —1·92 |
| Amraoti | 29·746 | W NW | 4 | 110·8 | 75·3 | 10 | .. | 0·33 | —1·86 |
| Akola | 29·781 | N W | 6 | 111·6 | 70·7 | 13 | .. | 0·27 | —2·66 |
| Surat | 29·900 | S W | L | 110·1 | 79·1 | 91 | .. | .. | —0·25 |
| Malegaon | 29·801 | W NW | 7 | 109·3 | 76·1 | 54 | .. | .. | —1·54 |
| Bombay | 29·880 | S S E | 20 | 88·4 | 80·7 | 80 | .. | 0·01 | —0·86 |
| Poona | 29·853 | W | 11 | 109·1 | 72·9 | 50 | .. | 0·68 | —1·02 |
| Sholapur | 29·846 | W | 7 | 110·7 | 76·0 | 50 | .. | .. | —1·92 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·979 | S | 10 | 90·9 | 79·8 | 69 | .. | 0·01 | —0·93 |
| Belgaum | 29·900 | W S W | [illegible] | 95·3 | 69·3 | 75 | .. | 1·51 | —0·94 |
| Goa | 29·914 | S W | 9 | 93·1 | 80·4 | 79 | .. | .. | .. |
| Karwar | 29·914 | S W | 4 | 90·3 | 80·7 | 73 | .. | 0·54 | —2·61 |
| Mangalore | 29·931 | W S W | 3 | 91·8 | 82·9 | 75 | .. | 2·01 | —1·68 |
| Calicut | 29·933 | Calm. | 9 | 93·4 | 80·0 | 86 | 0·52 | 4·96 | —3·02 |
| Cochin | 29·943 | N E | M | 93·2 | 77·1 | 87 | 0·80 | 11·28 | —1·01 |
| Bangalore | 29·923 | W | 5 | 98·2 | 71·7 | 77 | .. | 0·84 | —4·38 |
| Secunderabad | 29·789 | W NW | 5 | 106·8 | 77·2 | 47 | .. | .. | —2·44 |
| Masuliptm. | 29·800 | S S E | 5 | 93·7 | 77·5 | 92 | .. | 0·55 | —8·12 |
| Bellary | 29·852 | Calm. | 5 | 108·0 | 79·3 | 53 | .. | 0·72 | —1·97 |
| Cuddapah | 29·841 | W NW | .. | 108·3 | 82·3 | 53 | .. | 0·53 | —6·54 |
| Madras | 29·836 | S | .. | 87·7 | 77·7 | 73 | .. | .. | .. |
| Coimbatore | 29·894 | S | 4 | 97·7 | 75·3 | 73 | .. | 2·44 | —4·13 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·869 | W NW | 5 | 104·1<br>99·1 | 78·8<br>78·8 | 57 | .. | 4·94 | —6·81 |
| Negapatam | 29·857 | W | 4 | | | 69 | .. | 33·38 | +0·62 |
| Colombo | 29·915 | W S W | 12 | 89·5 | 81·0 | 69 | .. | 40·30 | +10·65 |

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased by moderate or small amounts all along the West Coast from Surat southwards as far as Cochin and also at Bellary, Cuddapah and Coimbatore, but has decreased in all other parts of the country. The fall has been brisk to rapid in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Berar, Sind, Rajputana and at Jubbulpore, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and moderate or slight in other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast, and lowest in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. The baric gradients are steep all over the country. The isobars indicate that the depression which was about central over Allahabad yesterday has grown very deep and shows a tendency to move northwards. The barometer reads below the normal everywhere, the deficiency being greatest at Allahabad. Winds over the greater part of the country are affected by the depression and are moving cyclonically around it. Elsewhere, they are very irregular in direction. The force has been fresh to strong at Bombay and moderate or light in other places. Delhi and Allahabad report a gale of wind. This morning, the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Allahabad, 12 at Bombay and Ajmere, 10 at Secunderabad and 8 at Karwar, Nagpur and Agra. The maximum temperature is about 4 degrees in defect of the average at Madras, but continues to be in excess in all other parts of India. The excess is greatest in Sind, the Punjab, Gujarat, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana. The highest maxima are 114° at Deesa, and above 100° in the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Gujarat, Sind, Rajputana, Berar, Central India, and at Surat, Malegaon, Sholapur, Bellary, Poona, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly. Except at Cochin, the night temperature is more or less above the mean of the season everywhere. The lowest temperature registered last night was 68° at Jubbulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are over cast on and off the Malabar Coast and partially clouded at Bombay, Goa, Karwar, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Negapatam, Delhi, Jacobabad, Agra, Karachi and Ajmere. About half an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut and a little more than three-fourths of an inch at Cochin. The storm near Allahabad has intensified considerably and as the gradients all over the country are steep, strong winds are likely to blow, more particularly in the neighbourhood of the depression and on and off the West-Coast from Ratnagiri northwards as far as Dwarka or Karachi. The isobars indicate the probability of rain on and off the Malabar Coast. The weather on and off the West Coast is still unsettled and strong squally winds are likely to blow there. The storm shows some tendency to move northwards but the barometric changes are not sufficiently marked to warrant any definite forecast as to its probable future movement at present.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## HIGH COURT.—MARCH 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

229-91—T A Bland—Heerjee Mitha and another vs Neera Naiqiun—Khunderao M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

9-90—Crawford B and Co—Luckmidas Runchordas and others vs. Luckmibai and others—Mirza Hoosein Khan and P G and S—Part heard.

31-91—Little S F and N—Shah Megjee Sanjee and others vs Soni Petamber Jesraj—Roughton and Byrne—(Part heard.)

Postponed Long Causes.

280-91—Payne, G and S—Narayen Hurry vs Bapujee Cooverjee and another—R Skipsey—Part heard.

311-91—Janardhan and A—Bai Dewkabai vs Tookaram Balkrishna and others—In person and K J Mantry.

240-91—T A Bland—Gamajee Akhajee vs The Ripon Manufacturing Co. Ld—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

59-92—J C Cama—Parvatibai vs Nanabhai Shewshunker.

73-92—Crawford B and Co—The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China Ld., vs A G Miller—and another.

Short Causes.

49-92—M N Saklatwala—Mooshaid bin Khaliffa vs Yusuf bin Ebrahim—Framjee D.

55-92—M N Saklatwala—Keshow Gopal and another vs Gangjee Nurput—In person.

58-92—Little S F and N—Charles Agnew Turner vs Esmail Hajee Mahomed Hajee Juwa.

Postponed Long Causes.

467-91—Craigie L and O—Augustus Francis Beaufort vs Hurgovind Ramjee and others—Edgelow and G.

270-91—M N Saklatwalla—Cullianjee Damodhur and others vs Kanialal Wassudeo and others—In person—Wadia and G.

167-88—Payne, G and S—Ramchundra Krishnajee Bhojnoy vs Pandurang Krishnaji Bhojnoy and others—Tyabjee and D.

469-91—Little, S F and N—Joshi Dewjee Canjee vs Joshi Dewjee—Ashu Nanu and H.

480-91—T A Bland—Allibhai Esmailjee vs Cooverje Cowasjee Arganya—Balkrishna and P.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

143-91—Janardhan and A—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Molvi Hidayatoola bin Molvi—Ardasir H and D, and Manshuklal, D and J—Part heard.

269-91—M H Khan—Hoorbai vs Shaik Noor Cassum and others—E Wilkin and M H Khan.

271-91—Payne, G and S—Juma Ludha and another vs Nathmull Poonjaram—Macfarlane, E and H.

593-91—A. F. Turner—Bamonjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla and others vs H. H. Shrimant Mulharao Holkar and others—Tyabjee and D and M. H. Khan.

110-91—Payne, G and S—Bai Hurkarebai vs Frederick York-Smith and others—Little, S F and N, and E and G.

642-90—Mirza H. K.—Mooljee Gopal and another vs Balkristna Bhawoo and others—In person.

567-91—Janardhan and A—Dhunjibhoy Framji vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell and M.

505-89—P, G and S and In person—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others vs Sorabji Dossabhoy and others—C and B, J C Cama, W D and J, P R and K and C B and Co.

350-90—Wadia and G—Bhana Heera and another vs Waghjee Korejee—Little, S F and N.

26-91—T A Bland—Moomanbhai Gangjee and others vs The Transatlantic Fire Ins. Co.—Payne, G and S.

28-91—T A Bland—Moomanbhai Gangjee and others, vs The Samarang Sea and Fire Ins. Co.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

**ELECTRO-PLATED CRUET FRAMES.**—Best Triple Silver Plate, Cut Glass Bottles, Rs.15, 20, 25 and 30. Egg Frames, with Spoons, Rs. 30, 35, 45 and 60. Ice Pails with Servers, Rs. 18, and all other articles of plate for Table and Ornamental use at similar low prices.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

**LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET** GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

**MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED**—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

**GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS.**—The largest and most varied Stock in India at very Cheap Prices.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 63, Esplanade Road.

**AUCTION SALE of Mr. G. ASHBY'S** Valuable Furniture, large Telescope, etc., at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

**FOR SALE, at Mr. ASHBY'S Sale, THIS** DAY, at Cumballa Hill, one Stylish Victoria, with removeable coach-box and a pair of well matched Nepaul Ponies and Harness.

**WANTED, LOAN, Rs. 20,000, on very** valuable landed property as security. Interest at the rate of Rs. 6 per annum. Apply to "J.V.B.," care of this paper.

**ON VIEW.—Mr. P. B. SAVILE'S Furni**ture, Victoria, Stephen's Dog-cart, Horse, Pony, etc., at Land's End, Malabar Hill, to be sold on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant.

**FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Lead,** White Zinc, Paints and colors of all sorts—direct from the Manufacturers, WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK Bombay Depot, Jaha Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

**FALCON OXIDISED ENAMEL in all colors** for baths, Wickerwork, Bird-cages, Tables, Chairs, Ironwork Brackets, Bicycles, &c. The best yet offered to the public.—KEMP and Co., Limited, Bombay. Tint cards on application.

**A LADY wishes SECRETARIAL EM**PLOYMENT. No objection to traveling. Capital references. Address "F.S.A.," Post Restante, Byculla.

**JUST UNPACKED.—Irish Sausages, per** tin, As. 10; Per doz, Rs 6-12; Sardines with Chillies, per tin, As. 5. Pickles assorted per bot. As 7.—PEARSB and Co., Wholesale Importers of Oilman Stores, Bombay.

**RECEIVED a few FRUIT PLATES with** Musical Boxes, playing 2 Airs, with case complete, Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

**EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of** Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

**MATHERAN.—TO LET, RED-LANDS,** No. 2, BUNGALOW, one, Drawing, one, dining, two, Bed and Bath-Rooms; charming views of Bombay, and Panorama. Apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW Brothers, Medows Street.

**TO LET, AT COLABA, facing Back-Bay** for about 7 months, the HOUSE in the occupation of Mr. F. Fischer. Rs. 170, well furnished. Apply to "W." care of this paper.

**ANJINI HILL, 14 miles from Nasik.** TO LET—for the present Hot Season, a small partly-furnished BUNGALOW. Climate delightful. Apply "W. A. R," Post Office, Nasik.

**BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT** WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

**HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade,** Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer, 12 annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

**CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices.** A well assorted consignment just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

**CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-class and** very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

**REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters.** Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

**RIPON HOTEL occupies the Finest and** most central position in Mahableshwar. Best accommodation and Excellent Cuisine. Within easy walking distance of the Club, Gymkhana, and all the Public Buildings and Offices.

**LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best** site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

**ONE OF THE GREATEST OF MISERIES** IN LIFE is having bad servants. Oh! do try PAT O'CONNELL & Co., and be relieved. Efficiency and success guaranteed. 46, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

**SUPPLIER of Domestic Servants, also** supplies Musicians for Dances and Parties. Terms moderate. Apply to T. PALMER, care of Messrs. Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

**THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very** best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

**SPONGES—A beautiful Selection of Toilet** and Bathing Sponges just to hand, at very moderate prices. PISTIS & PELEKANOS, Egyptian Cigarette Manufacturers and General Tobacconists, 6, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

**FRESH BREAD and ROLLS, etc., pre**pared day and night from best European Flour, can be had at any time to the entire satisfaction of customers by M. HEARSH, Baker, Grant Road.

**VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Mono**grams, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

**REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS,** WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

**Wm. HUTCHINSON & CO.,**
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

**REPAIR DEPARTMENT.**

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

**MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,**
BOMBAY AND POONA.

**SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,**
PHOTOGRAPHER
TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
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H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN
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**FOURTEEN MEDALS,**
INCLUDING
TWO CHAMPIONSHIP GOLD MEDALS
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SEVERAL DIPLOMAS
FOR
**ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY,**

Together with Certificates for Ordinary and Honours' Grade Examinations in Technique and Science of Photography in Lighting and Posing, Re-Touching, &c.

MR. BHEDWAR begs to state that his STUDIO, constructed on Scientific principles,

IS NOW OPEN,

And he has much confidence in inviting an Inspection of his work.

HOURS OF BUSINESS:
8-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL.

**DR. F. B. SEERVAI,**
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

**THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.**

*The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word* "HUNYADI" *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.

TRADE MARK

*This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.*

**DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,**
*and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.*
*Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.*

**INDIAN INDUSTRY,**
Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 28.

SATURDAY'S quotation for Silver in New York, which we were not able to give in our report under that evening's date, owing to mutilation in transmission, has since been wired as 85 cents per oz., showing a drop of 3 cents per oz. from Friday's price, with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·88 dollars. Further financial news to hand from London advises a decline of ⅞ per cent. in Rupee Securities in each denomination, at £67½ for Fours, and £65⅞ for 4½ per Cents; a reduction of ⅛d. in the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, say to 1s. 3⅛d.; and a lowering of the market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper by ⅛ per cent. to 2 per cent. per annum.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office... | Inc. | Rs. | 7,05,435 |
| " " Branches... | " | " | 8,31,367 |
| Other Deposits... | Dec. | " | 1,09,991 |
| Government Securities ... | " | " | 23,592 |
| Loans " ... | Inc. | " | 3,55,379 |
| Bills Discounted... | " | " | 13,51,772 |
| Cash with other Banks... | Dec. | " | 81,893 |
| Cash and Currency Notes... | " | " | 3,25,226 |

Had it not been for a material accession to Government Deposits last week, the Cash Balance which according to the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued this afternoon, had decreased 3¼ lakhs, say to about 164 lakhs, by Saturday afternoon, would have shown a considerably larger diminution. Not that there has been, in the period covered by the Return, anything like a reasonable demand for Money; but in one direction, increased activity in trade, has led to a rather better call for accommodation, and in the item of Bills Discounted an increase of 13½ lakhs is shown. In the other figures which go to indicate the state of the trade demand for money, however, the increase comprised with the previous week's figures is comparatively slight, Loans having augmented by 3½ lakhs, and Private Deposits diminished by only one lakh (against a falling off of 16¼ lakhs in the week preceding) the total expansion in trade requirements being represented by some 18½ lakhs, compared with an increase of 8½ lakhs disclosed by the last return.

COTTON has been firm to-day, and a further advance of Rs. 2 per candy in prices has been established, while a considerable business has been done, the total Sales summing up 4,350 bales. Of these, exporters are credited with 2,550 bales, consisting of 1,000 Julgaum, at Rs. 144½-55; 700 Bengals, at Rs. 123-43; 250 Broach, at Rs. 161½-62; 200 Bherai, at Rs. 155-5½; and 100 each of Sheagaum, at Rs. 148; Dhulia, at Rs. 139; and Pachora, at Rs. 141; and the Mills have taken 1,800 bales, made up of 500 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 143; 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 145; 200 each, of Dhulia, at Rs. 137; and Akote, at Rs. 140; 100 each of Veerumgaum Ginned, at Rs. 151; Mulkapore, at Rs. 150; Bhownugger, at Rs. 161; Khangaum, at Rs. 154; and Bengals, at Rs. 130; and 50 each of Mowa, at Rs. 157½; and Verawal at Rs. 135¼, per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day for a native (Hindu) holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 11,460 | bales. |
| Wheat | 29,224 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 34,606 | " |
| Rapeseed | 2,547 | " |
| Gingelly | 4,633 | " |
| Groundnuts | 2,359 | " |
| Castorseed | 3,024 | " |

FREIGHTS are dull, and rates are barely maintained. Business for Marseilles and Genoa, for prompt shipment, has been done at 15s. per ton; and some charters of May loading steamers are reported from home, at about 19s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE, in presence of Saturday's news regarding Silver, opened weak again at much lower rates, say Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 3d., Demand at 1s. 3 1-32d., and three months' sight Credits as 1s. 3¼d.; but on the receipt of Calcutta quotations about ⅛d. higher than ours, rates here advanced ⅛d. all round, and a fair amount of business was transacted. At the close, however, [illegible] that Calcutta quotations come pretty nearly the same as we opened out here, and this market has closed weak as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | ...1s. 3⅛ to 5-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | ......1s. 3⅛d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 3 3-16d. | " |
| Credits do. | ...1s. 3 11-32d. | " |
| Francs do. | ...1·61½. | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further drop of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. has taken place in Fours to-day, the cash and near settlement having become 106 15-16, and the April account 106⅞. The feeling at the decline was strong however, and at the close an advance of 1-16 in the above rates was quoted, 107⅛ being named for money; with 4½ per cents quoted at 104, nominal.

SHARES.—A few alterations in rates for Cotton Mill shares, generally in buyer's favour at our revised quotations, are almost the only changes to note this evening, the market generally remaining quiet and unaltered, Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25 lower.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here, this morning.

PORT SAID, MARCH 26.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall arrived here, this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna arrived from Bombay yesterday evening.

Mail steamer Ravenna from Bombay arrived.

PENANG, MARCH 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Gwalior left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONK, MARCH 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Venetia (extra) arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi left here this afternoon.

GALLE, MARCH 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thibet (extra) passed here for Bombay, at 7 p.m., to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3⅛ |

The Manchester Market has been dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight | 1 3⅛ |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols for account | 95⅝ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes | 96 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 67⅛ |
| 4½ per cent. | 65⅝ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 107¾ |
| Bar Silver | 40 7-16 |

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, MARCH 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 81·7 |

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 81·9 |
| 10 a.m. | 85·9 |
| 2 p.m. | 81·9 |
| 4 p.m. | 85·3 |

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 27th March 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah. | 29·765 |
| Temperature of the Air | 81·5 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 78·6 |
| Dew Point | 76·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·810 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 0·3 |
| Maximum temperature of air read at 8 a.m. next day | 88·4 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 77·7 |
| General Directions of Wind* | NW, NNW, NE, SSW, S. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | 383 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BOWLES—HALE—March 5, at St Paul's, Valetta, Malta, Lieut F A Bowles, R N, son of late J S Bowles, of Berkshire, to Ann Caroline, daughter of late Capt G H Hale, Bengal Army.

GARVEY—EYRE—March 1, at the parish church, Parsonstown, T R Garvey, son of T R Garvey, Thoravale, King's County, to Fanny MacDonnell, daughter of late Col T Eyre, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

MANSERGH—HOGG—March 1, at St Stephen's, Westbourne-park, E L Mansergh, son of J Mansergh, of Fitz John's-avenue, to Emma Cecilia Fischer (Cecil), daughter of late Capt W Dinwiddie Hogg, D A C G, H E I C S.

DEATHS.

ASHTON—March 2, at Southend, H S Ashton, late Superintendent, East India Dock, aged 58.

CLARK—March 4, at Surbiton-hill, Frances Elizabeth, widow of late W Clark, M I C E, of Calcutta, aged 67.

FULLJAMES—March 7, at 16, Stamford-road, Brighton, Eleanor Fanny, widow of Major G Fulljames, of the 25th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, and Political Agent in the Rewah Kanta, daughter of late Major-Gen Dickinson, Bombay Engineers.

GIBSON—March 6, at Endwood, Leamington Spa, William Charles Gibson, C M G (late Colonial Secretary of Ceylon), aged 79.

GOWAN—March 3, Col B E Gowan, late of the 4th Sikhs, aged 52.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WARD—QUILTER—March 16, at St John's Church, Peshawar, by the Revd G E Nicolls, Arthur Ward, 30th Punjab Infantry, son of G E Ward, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of J H Quilter, Esq, M W D, Peshawar.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1892.

WE will not impute cowardice to Mr. A. O Hume, for in the rising at Etawah in 1857, when as a civilian drawing, perhaps less in pay from the Government while he was serving it than he draws in pension while plotting against it, he seemed to be a brave man, and faithful to his salt. But we should have thought more of his courage if he had given currency to the correspondence we publish to-day before he had left for England. The first of his letters, which is addressed "to every member of the Congress Party," is dated the 16th of February, and as the tendency of it is distinctly seditious it was not brave of him to take care to show a clean pair of heels before allowing it to be brought to light. He did not leave India until the 22nd of March, so that there was abundant time for him to allow the Government and the public to say what they thought of the most unscrupulous apology for violence and rebellion that has seen the light in India for thirty-five years. For it would be nonsensical to treat this extraordinary correspondence as merely a warning to Government. In that light, we may be sure, it will be presented to us. The argument will be this:—Mr. Hume does not call upon the people to rise against the Government; all he says is that if the Government, which is so ill adapted for the country, and is pauperising the people, does not accept the Congress programme then there will be a rising. This is an artful way of putting things, and Mr. Hume, who can assume innocence better than most men, no doubt thought he was beautifully dodging the Penal Code when he gave that shape to his incitement to the hungry and discontented to do their best to bring on "one of the most terrible cataclysms in the history of the world." But it would be waste of words to demonstrate that no such excuse can honestly be given for one of the most reckless encouragements to violence that was ever penned. The manifesto is a proclamation to every man who has nothing to lose that just as the French proletariat were justified in rising against their rulers a hundred years ago, so the Indian proletariat will be justified in rising against their rulers to-morrow. Illustrations from the French Revolution are not dragged into popular appeals without a distinct dynamic purpose, and it would need a more astute pen than Mr. Hume's to bring the example of the French mob, "murdering their sovereign and practically the bulk of the better classes" into a popular appeal without bringing the mischievous intent of the illustration into the foreground. For in his usual blundering way Mr. Hume now and again drops the hypothetical, conditional mood, and puts the cataclysm in the certain, unconditional future. The British "will be"—not "would be"—as men in the desert, vainly struggling for a brief space against the simoom. There "will be"—not "would be"—no foe to meet in the field, but rail and road will become impassable, bridges will be wrecked, telegraphs cease to exist, supplies be arrested. And so on, with language which in every period becomes more inciting to outrage and violence and to hatred of the Government. The point that we regret to have to insist upon is that it is not a mere hypothesis that Mr. Hume puts forward—a gloomy vision of what might happen some day if Government were not wise in time—but a confident forecast of a coming cataclysm in which the British will be swept away as sand before the hot blasts of the desert wind. It justifies the *Morning Post's* account of it before the circular had seen the light, and shows that we were wrong in doubting if Mr. Hume was capable of writing the wicked and foolish stuff that our contemporary had attributed to him. The Allahabad Congress Committee, who at first had good sense enough to see that the document was much calculated to do mischief—not amongst the people, however, but to "the cause"—had not good sense enough to see that it was capable of only one construction, and that the worst enemy of the Congress would be spared the trouble of "misconstruing" and "misrepresenting" it. All that the enemies of the Congress—to whose ranks Mr. Hume will now make countless recruits—have to do is to allow the letter to speak for itself, letting it, in its own unqualifiable language, justify those who from the first have held that the Congress movement was seditious, disturbing, and mischievous. Frankly we admit that we have not hitherto taken that view of the Congress, and we should have been disposed still to reject it if the Allahabad Committee had stood to their ground, and had persevered in their original refusal to circulate this extraordinary circular. But they have since changed their mind, and the document is being distributed far and wide under their *imprimatur*. With it goes an extract from a letter in which some hairbrained sedition monger whom Mr. Hume calls "one of the most learned and thoughtful Indians now living" is good enough to tell his countrymen that "the country must pass through a baptism of fire and sword to chasten it to purity and enfranchisement." We have no advice to offer to Government as to the course that they should take in regard to this inflammatory literature. They have counsellors of their own who, after the clear pronouncement of the law in the *Bangobasi*, case ought to have no difficulty in advising them. All that we feel it our duty to do is to call upon the many honest, sober, and lawabiding men who are still associated with the Congress movement to sever themselves from it until Mr. Hume for one has been deprived of all share in its counsels. This is not the first time that, in the interest of the Congress itself, we have urged this course, and they must be blind indeed who, with these later documents before them, cannot now see that Mr. Hume is a leader who ought not to be tolerated for a day longer.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S recent expression of admiration for the government of the best Native States, accompanied oddly enough though it was by the suggestion that the British hold upon the Native States should be tightened, adds interest to a reprint of a series of very able "Letters to an Indian Raja," which appeared in the *Indian Spectator* last year, and which we have too long delayed noticing. The writer, who signs himself "A Political Recluse," is introduced by Sir William Hunter as one having a knowledge of administration obtained both in the British and Native territories, such as few men now possess. In his early life he lived under indigenous rule in a small principality; afterwards he was a judicial officer in an important Native State, and at other periods of his career, as an educational officer in this Presidency, and for some years in the Secretariat, he had full opportunity of studying British methods of administration. We will say no more than this to endanger the anonymity under which he has concealed himself except that we know him to be a man of great sobriety of view, who in other departments of political observation has known how to draw conclusions of undoubted wisdom from a long and varied experience. The Raja to whom the letters are addressed—an imaginary personage apparently—is assumed to have received, through the kindness of the Paramount Power, a good education; he was brought up outside the ruling branch of his house, and—almost for that reason, we suppose—his surroundings antecedent to his accession to the *gadi* were salutary. Here is a pupil who should be apt to learn the lessons of wisdom which the Political Recluse endeavours to impart to him. In the first lesson, to which the longest letter in the series is devoted, the young Raja is warned, in the terms of a highly cultivated Theism, against "the prevailing spirit of scepticism or materialism which characterises the ordinary educated Indian of the day." He is to endeavour to ensure a strong sense of duty and spirit of piety among those who form the pillars of his State, and to remember that his subjects have a claim to something more than merely secular good government at his hands. Here it is not easy to see how the excellent ideal which the writer sets up is to be attained, for it is acknowledged that in India religion has been brought into discredit by its own practical surrender of its spiritual functions, which have been replaced by dead and senseless ceremonials conducted mechanically by priests more ignorant than many of the laity. Whence is to come the modern Josiah, who is to pull down the "high places" and the "groves," and to restore the old faith of the land to its pristine simplicity?

The ethical value of the writer's injunctions is not, however, reduced by the practical difficulties in the way of a complete realization of his ideal. If the model Raja can do little to reform and purify the old religion he can at least remember that a king is as a city set upon a hill, that in all that concerns conduct and high principle he may serve as a light upon the path of the people around him, and may do virtue a good turn by making it the fashion of his court. For his own felicity and for his State's peace he is advised to be the husband of one wife, and not to avail himself of the liberty of plurality of wives which custom allows him even in the event of a failure of issue. As the writer says, "the devouring application of the Doctrine of Lapse has ceased to exist, and the State, like the family, can now, as it was before the days of the prevalence of that doctrine, be continued by adoption as well as by an heir male of the body; and adoption offers a choice of a son and successor based on the possession of mental and moral qualities which is denied to birth." The history of well nigh every State in India would have been different from what it is if this injunction had been followed from the beginning, though it must be admitted that Lord Dalhousie, in greedily applying the Doctrine of Lapse, powerfully recommended polygamy to the Chiefs of his day. In regard to the education of Indian Princes the writer has much to say which deserves the fullest consideration. Every one will agree with his condemnation of "the sickly and dry acquisition of the elements of knowledge gathered within their own homes with the aid of obsequious teachers who have to wait upon their pleasures and whims." At present the usual alternative to this is the incomplete and doubtful discipline of the Rajkumar Colleges—excellent institutions in their way, and an enormous improvement upon the very inferior tuition that would be available for most of the princely class in their father's palaces. The essential defect of these colleges is that the competition which they supply is much too easy and much too limited. Through reasons of heredity and of environment the average Kumar is not intellectually strong, and what he needs above all things is to be brought into competition with the more quick-witted and capable of the intellectual castes. For this reason we agree with the writer when he urges that their general education should be "a manly and a vigorous prosecution of studies carried on in the class-rooms of public schools and colleges, in competition with the intellect of the commonalty." This principle has lately been exemplified with, we believe, excellent result in the case of two young Chiefs from the South Mahratta Country who have prosecuted their studies in the Elphinstone College, and, while cordially acknowledging the good that has been done at the Rajkumar College at Rajkote and at similar institutions at Indore and Ajmere, we should welcome a further resort to it, so that, as the writer says, young Chiefs may be brought to feel "that moral and intellectual excellence have greater claim to respect than mere rank and station, and to realize that outside their homes they are no better than ordinary men." It is the principle upon which English Princes in our time have been educated, and in Germany it has been even more rigorously carried out than in England.

The letters that are devoted to the administrative duties of a ruling Prince, and to his relations with the Paramount Power, are full of thought and suggestion, and they deserve to be read not only by the Chiefs but by the British Officers who are brought into contact with them. A large and very delicate subject is brought into view in the writer's observations upon the place and functions of a Political Agent at a native court. We do not share his view that the Political Agent should be held to be jointly responsible with the Raja for the administration of the State to which he is accredited. This change could only be brought about at the cost of the Chief himself, whose status would thereby be demolished to a degree inconsistent with treaty rights, or, where such do not exist, with the declared policy of the Government in regard to Native States. The truth is that no hard and fast rule can be laid down for regulating the extent to which a Political Agent should intervene. Where the administration is honest, capable, and efficient, where the Chief and the Dewan work well together, and where intrigue plays small part in the commonwealth, the rule should be to let well alone. There would be no room in such a case for joint responsibility. But where a contrary state of things prevails the British Government owe it to the State that their supervision and intervention, through the Political Agent, should be searching and constant. What is to be deprecated, however, is the vexatious and harassing interference which is too often offered in States the rulers of which are well disposed, and in which, though the standard of administration is not high, scandals and flagrant misgovernment are avoided, and the people are contented with their governors. In such cases there is always the danger that the constant presence of the Political Agent, by reducing the authority of the ruler and his administration, should perpetuate the weakness and the irregularity which it is sought to remove. Power economized, and used only when it is really required to be used, is always a more efficient force than power that is brought into play whenever an excuse can be found for employing it. A Political Agent, for example, who accompanies a Chief to England, and objects to the Chief crossing the street except in his company, ceases to exercise a wholesome influence over the affairs of a State, and becomes only an instrument of vexation and does little service to the cause of good government. Where sympathy, and trust, and a friendly interest in everything that a Chief and his administration are doing to improve the condition of a State are shown, no question of joint responsibility comes in. The Viceroy who recognized that Political Agents can with the best of intentions be "dangerous officials" did not go beyond the mark. When the "mentor" becomes a "tormentor" he does the State and the Paramount Power—often with the best intentions towards both—a serious disservice. The remedy for wrongs of this kind can best be found in a more effectual supervision by the Provincial Governors of the relations between the Political Agents and the Native States. The theory that the Viceroy is his own Foreign Minister might with advantage be applied more effectively than it is in the subordinate Governments, the heads of which are assumed to be free from the traditions of the political service, and are therefore able to take an impartial view of the questions that arise in supervising the polity of the Native States within their jurisdiction. We can only allude briefly to the writer's advice to the Native Chiefs in regard to their internal administration. Much of this is excellent. He puts at the head of reforms the separation of the Raja's private treasury from the treasury of the State, a reform which, if it had been carried out in Hyderabad, would have averted some recent proceedings which have become painfully notorious. In urging the constitution of a consultative popular assembly he is less confident than some have been as to the capacity of his countrymen to govern themselves. Further progress in that direction, as he frankly says, will be possible only when the people are capable of realizing the higher responsibilities of Government, and ready and able to share in its labours, "and that time is so distant that we need not trouble ourselves with a consideration of its requirements."

THE proposed "grave censure" on the Standing Committee for compromising Messrs. Glover and Co.'s claims for four lakhs and thirty thousand rupees by a payment of one lakh and twenty-five thousand was rejected by the Corporation after a third debate yesterday afternoon. It was admitted even by those who were at first inclined to take an adverse view of the action of the Committee that the case was one of some complexity. The mover of the vote of "grave" censure withdrew it in favour of an amendment mildly reproving the Committee for not remitting the consideration of the matter to the Corporation. But such a course would have entailed even longer debates, and the chances of avoiding litigation would not have been increased. It was stated in the course of the discussion that when the foundations of the Victoria Terminus were being put in unforeseen difficulties arose very similar to those which prove so tedious and costly in laying the foundations of the Tansa dam. Trial pits at intervals seemed to show that the rock existed at six feet from the surface. But at the south-west angle the rock suddenly fell away at an angle, and went down twenty-six feet. It was of course necessary to excavate to that depth, which again involved another unforeseen difficulty. The subsoil water, fed from the sea—the excavations reaching below sea level—flowed in at the rate of six hundred gallons a minute, and had to be pumped out by powerful engines. The slope of the rock had to be cut into steps to carry the foundations. All this constituted a new work, not provided for in the specifications, and had to be paid for accordingly. This was the experience of Mr. Stevens, some years since, and he considers that it would be hopeless to expect that any contractor would undertake such risks. In laying the foundations of the new Municipal Buildings something of the same kind occurred. Trial pits appeared to indicate that the foundations could be put in, on the removal of six feet of soft earth. It was found, however, that the depth varied, and a good deal of the excavation had to be carried down twelve feet through hard soil. This constituted new work not contemplated in the specification, and had to be paid at enhanced rates. Excavation, especially in rock, increases in cost with the depth; the top has to be widened, the sides shored, cranes and lifting tackle have to be provided. When these difficulties are complicated by the presence of water which has to be pumped or baled, the rates for ordinary work would not recoup the contractor. In the case of the Tansa dam, Mr. Clerke refused to admit claims for loss arising from epidemics amongst the work-people, and the necessity for bringing materials from a distance, and other risks falling on the contractors. But he considered that the claims arising from the unexpected difficulty in finding a good foundation were legitimate, and ought to be met. In this view the Standing Committee concurred, and the Corporation has approved the action of the Standing Committee.

THE Secretary to Government has informed Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, that Thursday next, in consequence of the Viceroy's visit, is proclaimed as a half-holiday.

MR. K. N. KABRAJEE has sent to Mr. Acworth's Homeless Leper Fund, Rs. 1,040, as the net proceeds of the concert given on the 10th instant.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT HARRISON.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Lord Salisbury, in his reply to President Harrison's last note, consents to the renewal of the *modus vivendi* as soon as the Arbitration Treaty is ratified, and subject to a mutual assessment of damages to the sealers arising from the prohibition placed upon their operations.

### A SENSELESS HOAX.

The telegram received by some of the London papers regarding a great fire in the Barcelona harbour turns out to have been a hoax.

### THE CHINESE REBELLION.

According to advices received from Shanghai via San Francisco frightful carnage took place in the repression of the late rebellion in Mongolia. It is stated that eight thousand rebels were killed and five hundred burned alive, whilst eight hundred Imperialists were killed and five hundred burned.

### THE ANARCHIST OUTRAGES.

PARIS, MARCH 27.

The Parisians are greatly dismayed at the repeated Anarchist dynamite explosions that are taking place in their midst.

### GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, appointed to report on the Bill, lately introduced by the Government for the punishment of those concerned in dynamite outrages, have added a clause punishing with death anyone depositing explosives in the streets.

### DISASTROUS FIRE AT BARCELONA.

BARCELONA, MARCH 27.

A disastrous fire has taken place on a ship, laden with petroleum, in the harbour here, caused by a lighted match having been carelessly dropped among the cargo. The whole harbour was quickly converted into a sea of flame and the Spanish warship, Lepanto, and seven other ships were totally destroyed.

### OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The death is announced of Mr. Walt Whitman, the celebrated American poet, and also of Mr. George Yule, ex-president of the Indian National Congress.

### THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 28.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 18th inst., left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., this morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon arrived here from Bombay, at 3 a.m., to-day.

### THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 28.

Lord Lansdowne and party were to leave Calcutta to-day for Bombay. On the way Colonel Robertson, with the Maharaja of Rewah, meets his Excellency at Sutna station informally, and Bombay is reached on Wednesday. The following day the Tansa Water-Works are opened, and on Friday there is a naval review. On Saturday Lady Lansdowne, accompanied by Lord William Beresford and Captain Viscount Valletort, sails for England. On Tuesday Lord Lansdowne leaves for Pachmarhi, where he remains till the 18th, leaving whereafter for the Punjab.

### GRANT FOR IMPROVEMENTS ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

An expenditure of 63½ lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for easing the gradients on the North-Western Railway between Jhelum and Rawalpindi and for improving the permanent way.

### THE ROHILKHAND COMMAND.

Major-General Graham, Commanding at Myingyan, assumes the command of the Rohilkhund District, early next month, Colonel Palmer taking his place in Upper Burma.

### A NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

Yet another instance of a Native State supporting Lady Dufferin's scheme for affording medical relief to the women of India can be reported. At Bulrampur, where a new hospital is almost completed, the Maharani is about to engage the services of a lady doctor.

### FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES TO ARMY VETERINARY OFFICERS.

The Government of India has definitely decided that Army Veterinary Officers, joining the Civil Veterinary Department, should with the sanction of the Secretary of State be entitled to same furlough allowances as all military officers in civil employ, that is to half-pay with a minimum of £500 a year.

### DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE VICEROY FOR BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

H. E. the Viceroy left Calcutta this morning by a special train, the usual ceremonies being observed. There were also gatherings of officials and the public at the Government House and on the station platform.

### DEATH OF MR. GEORGE YULE.

Death is announced of Mr. George Yule, partner of the firm of Messrs. Andrew, Yule and Co., who died at London, last Saturday, aged 63 years.

### DESTRUCTIVE STORM AT DAMOOKDEAH.

A severe storm blew over Damookdeah station on the E. B. S. Railway, on Friday night, injuring portions of the line. The passengers had to walk part of the way, but the traffic was not delayed as the break was soon repaired.

### THE S. S. BENGAL.

The s. s. Bengal is reported to be lying on the Palmyras Reef in a dangerous position. Heavy surf extends about three miles north of the spot, where the s. s. Peshwa was wrecked.

### A BUTLER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 28.

The case against Shaik Hussein walad Shaik Gazi, who ran amuck on the 12th instant, was tried by the City Magistrate to-day who committed the accused to take his trial at the sessions, charged under Sections 299 and 300. A special sessions was held to-day by Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge. After three witnesses were examined the jury recorded a verdict of guilty of murder. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to be hanged. The prisoner, in defence, said that he was drunk at that time.

## ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 11.

THE unexpected often happens—in politics. Who would have thought a week ago that the County Council Election was likely to result in such a crushing defeat of the Moderates? Sanguine Liberals hoped that their party would retain the supremacy which they rather craftily secured three years ago, but did not dream of obtaining such a large majority. One of the most able of the members of the old Council, Mr. Acworth, it seems, did some time ago predict a victory for the Progressives, but the prediction fell upon deaf ears, and no one remembered it until he reminded us of his successful prophecy. All round the result was a great surprise, and notwithstanding the enormous number of so-called explanations that have been put forward in both camps, the public are still a little puzzled to know how it came about. Writing seven days ago I ventured, I think, to suggest that if by any chance the Progressives should be successful at the polls, one effect would be to postpone the date of the General Election. That opinion has since been expressed in more than one quarter, though the Conservative Press are inclined to think that the voting of Saturday necessarily means that in Imperial politics London has gone over to Mr. Gladstone. There is some ground for the assumption. Mr. Arnold Forster, one of the pillars of the Unionist party in the Metropolis, boldly expresses his preference for the policy and personnel of the Progressives. One at least of the candidates returned as a Progressive is a Liberal Unionist, and from my own experience I should say that among middle-class men of the same political creed poor Sir Henry James stood almost alone in allying himself with "the Dukes." I say poor Sir Henry James for this reason. That estimable and honest lawyer is really, as he cruelly avowed at the demonstrations of the Moderates, in favour of one of the principal planks in the Progressive platform, the taxation of ground-rents, and he entered the arena as a protest against the alleged extravagance of the Council. He accepted apparently without careful examination certain statements about an increase in the rates of three pence in the pound, statements for which as the Moderates now confess there was no justification.

The attitude of the Liberal Unionists in the County Council Election is not calculated to improve their relations with the Conservatives, a matter that, judging from the tone of his speech at the Criterion, on Tuesday night, is giving Mr. Chamberlain some anxiety. The bearing of the Conservative leaders to their allies is irreproachable, but the action of the rank-and-file is, according to Mr. Chamberlain, who ought to know, adding to the difficulties of the Liberal Unionists' position as well as playing into the hands of Mr. Gladstone. By the way the unusual bitterness which marked Mr. Chamberlain's allusions to his former chief are attributed to a little incident that occurred in the House of Commons during the Mombasa debate. Wishing to hear Mr. Labouchere better Mr. Gladstone moved nearer to the speaker. Mr. Chamberlain, who occupied the corner seat, noticed Mr. Gladstone's anxiety. He whispered something to Mr. Campbell Bannerman, who sat between him and Mr. Gladstone. This something, evidently an offer to give up his place to Mr. Gladstone, was repeated to the Liberal leader, who in a significant manner declined it. For some moment Mr. Chamberlain did not look quite happy. To return to the County Council Election, Conservatives are asking themselves what dependence can be placed on Liberal Unionist voters at the General Election. The Newcastle Programme may, it is beginning to be feared, appeal to their social instincts as strongly as the not entirely dissimilar proposals of the Progressives, to whom at the critical moment they flocked over in a body. Are they beginning to lose their dread of the consequences of complying with the request of the Irish people to be allowed to try their hands at self-government? I do not pretend to answer the question, but a straw may show which way the wind is blowing, and it has not escaped remark that within the past few days Mr. Caldwell, a Glasgow M.P., has finally withdrawn his allegiance to the Liberal Unionist party. In considering the probable effect of the Progressive triumph on the prospects of the Liberals in London it must not be forgotten that the constituencies in both instances are not identical, though the practical difference is not so great as some seek to show. Women vote for County Councillors, but not for Members of Parliament, Lodgers for Members of Parliament, but not for County Councillors. It would be interesting as well as instructive to know how many of the fair sex exercised their privilege as electors, or perhaps I should say electresses on Saturday. If they voted in large numbers for Progressive candidates it would not necessarily dispel the commonly held notion that women as a class are Tories. They are unquestionably swayed more than the sterner half of mankind by sentimental considerations, and there is much in the Progressive policy that appeals to the softer side of women's characters. It is rather ungenerous, but not unfortunately unusual, for the losers to put their beating down to the inferiority of their candidates and the absence of striking leaders. The Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Wemyss, Sir Henry James, and Lord Randolph Churchill are not obscure personages, although perhaps they do not carry so much weight as the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Carrington, Sir John Lubbock (nominally a Moderate, but really a Progressive), and Sir Thomas Farrer. One of the causes that led to the ignominious overthrow of the Moderates was the part taken in the contest by the great landlords and their friends. Another—and this is admitted by clear-headed men on the losing side—was that the Moderates came before the electors without any alternative policy. It was one of the great surprises of the fight that the overzealous and occasionally grotesque interference with popular amusements does not appear to have injured the Progressives; indeed, Mr. Corbett, the whip of the defeated party, thinks that the identification of the Moderates with the Music Hall interest was detrimental.

Whether or not the Liberals have captured London they have in the County Council Elections captured the London working-man, and it is not wonderful, therefore, that among the persons chosen at a caucus meeting for the position of Aldermen should be no fewer than three representatives of the proletariat. At the time of writing it is not known who is to be the Chairman, but the present choice of the Progressives rests between the Earl of Rosebery and Lord Carrington. The *St. James's Gazette* pokes fun at these determined Radicals for their fondness for a Lord. But I fancy the Progressives know what they are about. They want certain definite things carried out, and they are perfectly well aware that it will be easier to conciliate timid people if the changes in question are effected under the ægis of a powerful nobleman. "What is good enough for Lord Rosebery is good enough for me," was the remark of many persons who supported Moderate candidates. Lord Rosebery promises to be to the Liberal party what Lord Hartington was before his secession from Mr. Gladstone. In England we must make the confession, however humiliating it may be, the average man thinks more about the persons who endorse or oppose measures than of the measures themselves.

Since writing the above I have heard that Lord Rosebery has consented to act for a time as Chairman of the new Council. His lordship will be a warming pan for the ex-Governor of New South Wales, who is at once the most democratic of our peers and a close personal friend of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. It is perhaps not presumptuous to suggest that his Royal Highness thinks none the less of Lord Carrington for his pronounced popular sympathies.

With regard to the general political situation there is not much to say except that real Parliamentary business is almost at a standstill. Nearly every day a large portion of the time of the House is taken up with private business of a secondary nature, sentimental questions, or sectional grievances. Mr. Balfour is blamed, but what can he do in such a case as that last night, when Mr. Swift MacNeill, supported by the requisite number of members, was able to waste the time as he did last night in once more proving his incapacity to deal with Indian questions. His performance last night surpassed anything he has done before in his *role* of "Member for India," and I cannot congratulate those who put him up to speak as their advocate. Vexatious as Mr. MacNeill's interposition in yesterday evening's proceedings must have been to poor Mr. Balfour, there is at least one member of the Government who on personal grounds has no reason to complain of Mr. MacNeill. I refer to the Under-Secretary of State for India, Mr. Curzon, whose speech was admitted to be the best he has delivered since he became a Minister, despite the fact that he might be thought by some to have taken too optimist a view of the subject. Mr. MacNeill's indictment must, argues the ordinary person unacquainted with India, be a very weak one, when it is pooh-poohed by an ultra-Radical like Dr. G. B. Clark. Mr. Swift MacNeill's "flighty genius," to quote the language of one of his own friends in the Press, showed to better advantage this afternoon when he persuaded the House of Commons to expunge the names of Sir Lewis Pelly, Sir John Puleston, and Mr. Burdett-Coutts from the division list on the Mombasa vote.

The sentence of nine months' imprisonment, with such hard labour as she may be able to perform, passed by Mr. Justice Smith upon Mrs. Osborne, is, I should say, approved by the majority of sober-minded people. A section of the community think that the punishment was on the side of leniency, and a more noisy, if not more numerous, section think that the learned judge was unduly hard upon the unfortunate woman. Probably, before this time next week the soft-hearted and soft-headed people who interested themselves on behalf of Mrs. Maybrick will be moving heaven and earth to procure the release of Mrs. Osborne. We may feel sorry for Mrs. Osborne, but no one who considers dispassionately all the facts can say that she is, except for the present condition of her health, entitled to exceptional pity. It is true that she voluntarily surrendered, and that full restitution has been made to the parties who suffered by her dishonesty, but it in no sense due to her that her friends, Major and Mrs. Hargreave, are not to-day outcasts from society. The person who is most to be pitied is her husband.

Mr. T. A. Reed, the well-known phonographer and official reporter of the Indian National Congress, entertained a large audience the other evening at the Memorial Hall, in Farringdon-street, with an account of his professional and personal experiences during his recent visits to India. The lecture was illustrated by a large number of lantern views from photography taken by himself of Indian scenery and life. Mr. Reed seems to have occupied his leisure hours in visiting Indian villages and other places where he could secure good representations of the people, their dwellings, and occupations. The result has been the collection of photographs which he exhibited in their enlarged form to his audience, who listened with great interest to the clear description of his travels. Included among the views were portraits of some of the Congress celebrities and pictures of the Congress camp at Nagpore, its visitors and surroundings, the tents of the delegates and other features of the great gathering. I believe that this is Mr. Reed's first attempt at combining photographic with phonographic work. He was warmly congratulated on all hands on the results he had achieved. He published last year a little volume in shorthand characters detailing his previous experiences. It had a wide circulation, and he is now about to issue another edition containing an account of his last trip, which will be illustrated by his "Kodak" views. He has already been invited to renew his visit to India next year for the purpose of reporting the proceedings of the Congress at Allahabad, when he will probably continue his career as a "rising young artist" as he humourously called himself at the Memorial Hall.

Mr. J. F. Darling, of the Bombay Branch of the National Bank of India, read a paper before the East India Association on Wednesday on "Recent Silver Legislation and its Effect in India." Unfortunately the weather was extremely inclement, and the audience was far smaller than the importance of the subject or the ability of the essay merited. I need here only mention that Mr. Darling traced the financial disaster which India has recently had to face to a three-fold source:—(1) The disorganization of trade which affected both Europeans and Natives; (2) speculation in exchange, Government securities and shares; and (3) abnormally cheap money, which also made speculation more easy. These three causes again mainly emanated from the Silver Bill, which was passed at Washington, in July, 1890. Sir Frank Forbes Adam, who came up from Manchester to preside, in winding up a brief and rather thin discussion made a long speech, in which without the fear of Lancashire before him he tried to smite the bimetallists hip and thigh. Incidentally he attributed on commercial supremacy to (1) Freetrade; (2) a single gold standard; (3) our coal and iron supplies; and (4) the skill, energy, enterprise, and industry of the British people. Mr. Darling, I hear, proposes to return to India by the mail after next. I ought to have mentioned in alluding to the chairman's remarks that in conclusion he spoke of the Civil Servants who have remittances to make to England as the only real sufferers by the depreciation of the rupee. His observations on this point will doubtless be read with considerable interest by the friends of Mr. H. S. King. "I hope," said Sir Frank, "that the Government of India will yet be able to treat them with a generous consideration," a desire which judging from the applause seemed to be shared by all present.

The not very brilliant suggestion first made, I believe, in the columns of the *Chronicle* that the Marquis of Ripon should be chosen as Chairman of the County Council, has led to a rather useless discussion in that paper on his merits and demerits as Viceroy of India. Among those who have hastened to express their admiration of his lordship's Indian career is the redoubtable Mr. Caine, who asserts that "with anyone who like myself has travelled in India with an open mind and in constant touch with native society, no doubt can exist that of all Viceroys India has ever had, none have reached the heart and affection of the Indian people like the Marquis of Ripon." Mr. Caine observes that many of the ablest and most patriotic of the Anglo-Indian Civil Servants believe and freely express the belief that had Lord Ripon's enlightened policy had fair-play, it would have been the better for India. Mr. Labouchere's "genial ruffian" adds:—"Lord Ripon's unpopularity is only to be found among the most bigoted advocates of 'India for the English'—a diminishing quantity fortunately—with whom he is undoubtedly *anathema maranatha*." That Mr. Caine during his travels in India was in constant touch with native society nobody will deny, but I am afraid that his opponents will hardly be prepared to admit that he visited the country with an "open mind." A "bigoted" Anglo-Indian might possibly think—I leave it to others to say what ground there would be for the assumption—that Mr. Caine's mind was open to what he heard from one school of opinion, and shut to the views of the other side.

Mr. Justice Birdwood's promotion is officially notified in the papers this morning. "His appointment to a seat in the Executive Council will," says the *Times*, "give great satisfaction throughout the Western Presidency, where he is deservedly popular with both Natives and Europeans." The pleasure with which the announcement has no doubt been received in India is fully shared by Mr. Justice Birdwood's many friends on this side. Although the announcement only appeared this morning, the news was generally known in official and Parliamentary circles last night, and a considerable number of letters have been sent to Sir George Birdwood congratulating him on his brother's elevation. The selection of Mr. Justice Birdwood as the successor of Sir Raymond West is considered in all quarters as reflecting credit on his Excellency the Governor and the Secretary of State. Retired Bombay Civilians who were employed in the judicial branch of the service are particularly glad that Lord Harris has recognised the importance of one of his councillors being a gentleman of legal training, and they confidently predict that Mr. Justice Birdwood will in his new sphere maintain the reputation previously acquired by him as a sound and upright judge, a fair-minded official, and a true friend of our native fellow-subjects.

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AT a meeting of the subscribers to the Lady Reay Memorial Fund, held at the Cama Hospital yesterday, it was decided to place the handsome bust of her Ladyship, subscribed for by the women of Bombay in the Lady Reay Ward of the Albless Hospital, and the portrait of her Ladyship, the gift of the Jam of Jamnagar, being placed in the Cama Hospital.

## THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

### OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

THE following programme of their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne's engagements in Bombay is provisionally issued:—

March 30, Wednesday, 5-30 p.m. (Local time.)—Their Excellencies will arrive at Victoria Terminus and proceed by the route laid down in G. R. No. 1952, Bombay Castle Notification, to Malabar Point.

March 31, Thursday, 6-30 to 7 a.m.—H. E. the Viceroy will inspect Mahaluxmi Fort, proceeding *via* Gibbs Road and Warden Road; 4-45 p.m., their Excellencies will leave Malabar Point and proceed by Gibbs Road, Pedder Road, Clerke Road, Jacob's Circle, Arthur Road, to Chinchpoogly for the Tansa Water-Works opening ceremony, and will return *via* Parel Road, Grant Road, and Gamdevi Road; 10 p.m. their Excellencies will hold a reception at Malabar Point. (Bombay "Government Gazette" Extraordinary 17th March, 1892.)

April 1, Friday, 5-30 p.m.—Their Excellencies will proceed via Sea Face and Cooperage, and embark at the Apollo Bunder to review the East India Squadron, returning via Rampart Row, Esplanade Road, Marine Lines Guards, and Queen's Road.

April 2, Saturday.—Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne, C.I., will embark for England; 5-30 p.m., H. E. the Viceroy will review the troops in Garrison on the Parade Ground, entering it near the Gymkhana.

April 4, Monday.—His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Bombay.

J. FOWLE, CAPTAIN,  
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.  
Government House, Malabar Point, 28th March.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

### THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

The discussion on Dr. Blaney's vote of censure on the Municipal Standing Committee again occupied the whole of the sitting of yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee. There was a large attendance of members representing both sides and, as on the previous occasions, the discussion was of an animated nature. Dr. Blaney's motion was to gravely censure the Committee for the manner in which they had dealt with the claim of Messrs. Glover and Co., contractors of the Tansa Dam, for alleged extra work done, the mover contending that the contractors could not have recovered in a Court of law anything like the sum paid them of Rs. 1,20,000. Mr. E. B. Carroll, last Thursday, moved an amendment that the fact of the payment be simply recorded in the ordinary manner. Yesterday, after a lengthy speech by Mr. Mehta, in which he reviewed the whole circumstances of the case, and said that perhaps it was not right to gravely censure the Committee, for possibly they had been guilty of an error of judgment in dealing with a rather difficult subject, he moved the following amendment:—1. That the resolution of the Standing Committee be recorded. 2. That the Corporation find that the Standing Committee does not seem to have realized that the claim of Messrs. Glover and Co., in respect of which it sanctioned the payment of Rs. 1,20,000, was, with the exception of an item aggregating about Rs. 21,000, a claim not for extra work but for extra rates on a particular class of work, namely, dam formations, for which they had already received payments at rates specified in their contract. 3. That in the light of the information and materials before the Standing Committee, there was no reasonable ground for believing that the claims were sustainable in law, and that under any circumstances it is a misnomer to designate as a compromise the payment of Rs. 1,20,000, at the best, a barely possible alleged claim of Rs. 95,505 and a good claim of Rs. 21,000. 4. That the Standing Committee had no right to sanction any payment on moral grounds without reference to the Corporation. 5. That on a careful consideration of the matter, the Corporation wish to record their opinion that this was eminently a case in which the contractors should have been left either to establish their claims, if they had any, in a court of law, or they should have been placed for disposal before the Corporation." Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia seconded, and Dr. Balchandra supported, but Dr. Viegas considered Mr. Mehta's speech, condemnatory of the Committee's action, and his amendments were not in keeping, for if all was true that Mr. Mehta had said, then the vote of censure should not only be passed, but the Committee made to pay the money that had been lost to the ratepayers. The assertion created much laughter. Mr. Grattan Geary having supported Mr. Carroll's amendment, and Dr. Blaney having replied to the whole debate, the voting then took place. A poll was demanded, and the result was that Mr. Mehta's amendment was rejected by 27 votes to 23, whilst Mr. Carroll's amendment was accepted by 27 votes to 25, and recorded as a substantive motion.

## THE TANSA WATER-WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appears to me that Mr. Olivant's name is being very unnecessarily dragged into a controversy about the initiation of the Tansa Water-Works. His connection with those works began and ended with his tenure of Municipal Office. The works, as is well known, were proposed before his term of office began, and have been finished since his term of office ended. *Requiescat in pace.*

Meanwhile, as one who knows, let me assure you first, that the Municipal Commissioner so far from prompting the resolution which Dr. Blaney quotes in his letter of the 21st instant to the *Times of India*, expressed his disapproval of it; secondly, that the resolution was published before the Municipal Commissioner left for England and not whilst he was in England; thirdly, that the Tansa scheme was *not* practically accepted by the Corporation when that resolution was passed, (which so far from pledging the Corporation to Tansa only called for reports); and, fourthly, that a reference to the Municipal Record (unless it is unduly restricted) does not give the results alleged.

Now, Mr. Editor, with this statement of facts or rather of errors, do you not think that personal allusions might be allowed to drop, and that all might unite in giving the credit to the Corporation, a hearty welcome to the Viceroy, and to the populace, the

FIREWORKS.

March 26.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Peninsular, with English mails of the 18th March, left Aden at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive in harbour at 8 a.m. on Saturday. The Peninsular, which left London on March 11th and Brindisi on the 20th, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mrs. Pritchard, Mr. C. P. Bird, Mr. Whitby, Mr. Bowen, Mr. John, Mrs. J. F. Duthie, Mr. Wallis, Mr. J. Buckley, Mr. McDowell, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. W. B. Gordon, Mr. R. Galt, Mr. E. Baker, Capt. Preston, Mr. D. Moll, Lieut. H. Lowther, Mrs. Newton, Mr. Bruere, Capt. S. Williams, Major J. W. Hawkins, Lieut. W. A. Crawford Cockburn, Lieut. J. E. F. Dyer, Capt. S. Belfield, Lieut. W. M. Crockett, Lieut. C. F. Rugge Price, Lieut. J. A Rich, Lient. W. W. Taylor, Capt. R. J. Pinney, Lieut. F. B. Pearce, Surg.-Capt. J. S. Harwood, Surg.-Capt. H. J. Wyatt, Surg.-Capt. J. M. Corker, Surg.-Capt. B. J. Inniss, Major W. W. Cole, and Mr. R. Gray.

From Brindisi:—Lieut. R. G. Brooke, Mr. A. J. L. Grimes, Capt. Lushington, Mr. C. L. Tupper, Mr. and Mrs. G. Binnie, Mr. J. Black, Capt. F. E. Younghusband, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Major and Mrs. A. Watson, Mr. E. Miller, Col. G. W. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Lloyd and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fryer, Mr. W. H. Boyd, Mr. Delignieres, Mr. H. B. Goodall.

From Malta: Lieut. G. L. S. Ward, Mr. G. A. F. Fitzgerald.

For Madras (via Bombay).—Mr. Corlett, Mr. C. E. P. Vans Agnew, Mr. F. G. Marshall, Mr. LeFebure, Mr. Ambrose Hooper, Mr. Massey, Mr. J. Peat, Mr. T. V. Anderson, Mr. G. H. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Logan Home.

For Kurrachee: Surg.-Major and Mr. Owen, Mrs. W. R. Lawrence, child, and maid.

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A REPORT from Wady Halfa states that Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Grenfell is suffering from a severe attack of influenza, and is confined to his bed.

## THE STORM AT SEA.

The harbour, yesterday, though the wind which blew with so great violence throughout Sunday night had abated, presented the appearance it does when the south-west monsoon is about at its height, the water being dark and murky, while the "white horses" which denote what sailors call "dirty weather" rode in plenty on its surface. It is satisfactory that though ten native craft in all suffered wreck, the loss of life, which rumour spoke of on Sunday night, was not so serious as was anticipated. From further inquiry, we learn, in addition to the particulars that appeared in yesterday's issue, that the dingy, a craft of ten tons which was wrecked with, as was supposed, a loss of from eight to ten lives, was making for the harbour outside the Prongs Lighthouse, at Colaba, under full sail when the squall burst upon her at about half-past six and tore every inch of her canvas to ribbons. Her crew, numbering nineteen hands, and some passengers, found the boat immediately swamped, and a few minutes later they were struggling in the water clinging to her rigging, and the bales of cotton that formed a portion of her cargo, but were now floating on the surging waves. The destruction of the boat was inevitable, for she was rapidly drifting towards the rocks that surround the Lighthouse. She was soon cast upon them, and her after-mast snapped, and went overboard. Finding the boat had grounded and was fast upon the rocks, the unfortunate crew and passengers floated off on the bales of cotton and broken spars, and struggled towards the Lighthouse from which they could, however, receive no assistance. The darkness was intense, and the violence of the weather drowned their cries for succour as they were swept on past the Lighthouse. By the light, however, they were able to see their way to shore, and at half-past nine they landed, all but three, among the rocks outside the Colaba North Fort. It was, no doubt, a terrible situation, and it is a wonder that they escaped being dashed upon the jagged rocks which surround the Colaba extremity, and killed. It was feared the three missing ones had perished in the storm. From early yesterday morning the survivors were anxiously engaged searching for them; but no traces of them were found for a long time till late in the day they appeared safe and sound. Fearing to follow their companions ashore, they clung to the Prongs Rocks until they were finally rescued by the keeper of the Lighthouse, sheltered for the night, and put ashore comfortably when all danger was past. The hull of the craft was yesterday distinctly visible lying on her side to the south of the Lighthouse. Her cargo, which consisted of bales of cotton and wool, safety matches, grain and dried fish, to the cost of about Rs. 10,000, was found strewn along that section of the coast stretching between the Lighthouse and the Colaba Depot. Two cases of safety matches were washed ashore near the Colaba Swimming Bath, while bales of cotton might have been seen being towed high and dry by labourers who had been employed by native merchants. The Victoria Bunder Basin also bore evidence of the destruction wrought to smaller craft, for fragments of them were seen floating about. Three coal-boats were sunk just outside the Bunder and might have been seen with their masts standing above water. The others were not visible. Of the fifty-three hands that manned the nine boats one alone seems not to have reached the shore, and cannot be found. When the wind has abated, and the sea assumed its usual calmness. Efforts will be made to float the barges and redeem their cargo of coal, which belong to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

### OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Mr. Superintendent Macdermott, in his official report to the Commissioner of Police, says regarding the wreck of the dingy, which was bound for Bombay from Karachi, on the South-East Prongs.

Fifteen men and a boy swam ashore at Upper Colaba, on Sunday night, between 7 and 8 o'clock from a dingy, which was wrecked near the Lighthouse, at 6-30 o'clock. A man and a woman, who came as passengers from Karachi are still missing, and the ship-wrecked people who managed to get ashore were taken by the police to the Apollo Bunder, and made over to the Water Police. Three large boxes containing safety matches were washed ashore near the Soldiers' Swimming Bath, and a considerable quantity of cotton, matches, &c., are lying strewn on the beach between the Light-house and the Sassoon Dock.

Mr. Superintendent Page of the Water Police, in his official report to the Commissioner, says:—

Nine coal barges with crews, numbering 53, sunk at their anchorages, opposite Victoria Bunder, on Sunday night. All the crews except one who has been still missing, were rescued and brought ashore. A dingy was also broken on the Prongs, but nothing definitely can be ascertained of her at present. The police cutter with Inspector Grey and Pilot Kingsbury cruised about the Oyster Rock and Victoria Bunder but up to 1 a.m. nothing was seen but boards and pieces of wreckage.

## THE HYDERABAD CHLOROFORM COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 22nd March, Dr. Harris, writing from London asks me "if it has been proved that there is now no risk at all (in the administration of chloroform) to explain the recent deaths under chloroform at well-known hospitals while being *skilfully administered*." The italics are my own. I can best answer the question by asking another. Will Dr. Harris kindly explain why it is that during the last forty years in more than 45,000 cases in which chloroform has been administered according to Simpson's and Syme's principles *not one single death* has occurred? In the London hospitals the system of watching the pulse is followed; under Dr. Lawrie's system, the pulse is not watched as a guide to the effects of chloroform, but only the respiration. The explanation, therefore, is simple. The death occurred because the pulse was watched; immunity from death is attained if the respiration is watched and the rules laid down by the Chloroform Commission are followed. Everything turns upon the words "skilfully administered." Until the anti-chloroformists can show that a single death has occurred whilst administering chloroform according to principles laid down by the Hyderabad Commission, they have no right to challenge the proposition that following those principles means immunity from death. Under their system of watching the pulse only, or the pulse together with the respiration, no doubt, deaths do occur, and the more the pulse is watched, the more deaths will occur. Let them now try the other. It is no new fangled idea but has a career of forty years and an unbroken record. Let them watch the respiration only and keep it regular; let them push the chloroform as long as the breathing is normal, discontinue it directly it becomes irregular, or when anæsthesia is complete, and then if they can show a single death from the effects of chloroform let Dr. Lawrie and the members of the Hyderabad Commission hide their diminished heads. But they must administer it in this way and in no other. No amount of skill under the death system can be used as an argument against the life system. Dr. Harris asks me if I have read the correspondence on the subject. I have. Has Dr. Harris read the report of the Commission? If not, let him do so, or better still, let him come out and spend three months in Hyderabad, and learn how to administer chloroform. I can assure him of a hearty welcome, and he will only be following the example of another gentleman, who discarding all feelings of professional pride and jealousy, has this season come to spend six months in Hyderabad, solely with this object in view.—Yours, &c.,

J. D. B. GRIBBLE.

Hyderabad, March 25.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MARCH 28.

During the past two days perhaps the most important feature of the weather has been the brisk to rapid barometric fall over northern India. This has been accompanied with barometric rise on the west coast, the gradients have become steep, and the barometric difference of three and half of an inch exists between Southern and Northern India. Strong westerly winds consequently prevail in North-Western and Central India, strong southerly winds in Bengal and the Bay, and easterly winds in north Bengal and Behar. The temperature has been fairly steady, the maxima remaining above the normal, and generally and extraordinarily high in North-West India. Rain fell in Burma on the 27th instant, and dust-storms with rain have occurred in east and north Bengal and Assam to-day. These disturbed conditions promise to extend north-westward.

## SENSATIONAL CRITICISM ON THE CONGRESS.

WE publish below the letters of Mr. A. O. Hume and the President of the Allahabad Congress Committee, marked "private and confidential," which the *Morning Post* of Allahabad has published *in extenso*.

6, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA, 16th February 1892.  
To Every Member of the Congress Party.

Dear Sir,—I have had so many letters asking me whether any permanent memorial to the late Pandit Ajudhia Nath is in contemplation, as, also what I think about the matter, that it seems to me best to write a short circular letter on the subject.

In my opinion, in the present state of the country, it is not desirable to attempt memorials to *any one*. We so grievously need money for the national cause that we should give to this every rupee we can spare, and not fritter away our resources in half-a-dozen different channels.

No matter how deserving are individuals or institutions, these are of little moment compared to the national cause, upon the triumph of which depends the comfort, prosperity, nay the very lives of countless millions.

A very large number of you seem almost as blind as the Government. You do not, especially the rich and well to do, realize that the existing system of administration is not only ill-adapted to the wants of the country, is not only pauperizing the people—you all know and heartily deplore these facts,—but is inevitably preparing the way for one of the most terrible cataclysms in the history of the world.

The people are very patient, very mild and humble, but so were the people of France only twenty years, nay only ten years, before they rose and murdered their Sovereign and, practically, the bulk of the better classes; they are very ignorant, and absolutely devoid of definite aims and leaders, but so were the masses in France. It was Hunger and Misery, those great leaders and teachers that changed at last, apparently in a day (though the change had been going on unseen for years) that crowd of sheep into an army of wolves.

All history shows that, however peaceful a population, a time comes when starvation, injustice and despair instil into them a new nature and drive them into violence and crime.

Those of you who have gone deep into the roots of the question know that the cup of the misery of scores of millions of our masses is well nigh full, and that day by day, Poverty, the mother of Anarchy, is pressing with a heavier and heavier hand upon an ever-growing portion of our population.

As surely as night follows day, must a terrible rising evolve, sooner or later out of this state of affairs unless we can remedy existing evils and redress the more prominent of our paupers' grievances.

Do not be buoyed up with false hopes. Providence in its mercy *may* delay the catastrophe, but come it must, and come it will, and it may be sooner and *not* later.

Do not fancy that the Government will be able to protect you or itself. No earthly power can stem an universal agrarian rising in a country like this. My countrymen will be as men in the desert, vainly struggling, for a brief space, against the simoon. There will be no foe to meet in the field, but rail and road will become impassable, bridges will be wrecked, telegraphs cease to exist, supplies be arrested, thousands of the rioters may be killed,—but to what avail, when there are millions on millions who have nothing to look forward to, but death—nothing to hope for, but vengeance; as for leaders—with the hour comes the man—be sure there will be no lack of leaders.

This is no hypothesis—it is a certainty. Recall what *you* know of the growing poverty and sullen discontent amongst the masses, and reflect for yourselves, those amongst you who have read history to any purpose, what such a state of things ever *has* led to and ever *must* culminate in.

Now, we can only avert this general ruin by those radical reforms in the administration which the Congress has, after years of patient labour, by all the ablest and wisest Indians, declared to be essential. Even these alone will not suffice, but they will do much and they will substitute hope for despair in the hearts of the masses, and give us time to work out those other changes and reforms which are required for a peaceful solution of the terrible problem, that our Rulers' failure, to realise the real position of affairs, has created.

But, here in India, we pray, we argue, we protest, to men who cannot, or will not hear, cannot or *will* not see. Our only hope lies in awakening the British public to sense of the wrongs of our people—to a consciousness of the unwisdom and injustice to the existing administration. The least that we could do would be to provide ample funds—for sending and keeping constantly in England deputations of our ablest speakers to plead their country's cause—to enable our British Committee to keep up an unbroken series of public meetings, whereat the true state of affairs in India might be expounded—to flood Great Britain with pamphlets, leaflets, newspapers and magazine articles—in a word, to carry on an agitation there, on the lines and scale of that in virtue of which the Anti-Corn-Law League triumphed.

As a fact, however, but a small sum, comparatively, is provided—a *wholly inadequate sum*, and even that, though promised, is paid so tardily that thousands of letters, circulars and reminders are needed to get in even this ineffectual contribution.

*Now*, perhaps, you will understand, why I say—"For God's sake waste no money on memorials or any other minor enterprise; give every farthing you can spare to the general cause. It is not your patriotism I appeal to only, but to your dearest interests; your homes, your little properties, your lives and those, it may be, even, of all dearest and nearest to you, are at stake. Cherish no false hopes. You are the creation of Great Britain—of British learning, history and literature, and with British rule you stand or fall. On the peaceful continuance of that Rule depend all that is dear to you in this life; all your earthly hopes, but that peaceful continuance can only be ensured by securing those fundamental changes in the policy and practice of the administration that you have advocated in Congress. You all know this, you feel its truth in your hearts as strongly as I do and yet you twaddle on about memorials here and memorials there, and I can hardly spur you into *paying* even that miserably inadequate subsidy which you yearly 'promise,' so cheerfully, to the national cause!

I know that there are a few of you who living on pittances of £100 to £300 a year, do contribute relatively to your means, most liberally, but I marvel at the short-sighted avarice of so many of the rich who grudge what for them are truly paltry sums. Are they, too, like our Rulers, wholly blind to the signs of the times? Is it impossible for you to make them realize that it is they themselves and their beloved treasures that would be the first to fall victims to the cataclysm? That they are grudging a few hundreds or thousands to the only cause that can save their lakhs and crores? Or do they comfort themselves, as some of the most far-seeing of our rulers do, with the hope that "it will last our time?" It *may* in the case of *some*, but all probabilities are against its doing so in that of the majority. They and their precious riches, which they hug so miserly, rest upon an almost limitless heap of loose dynamite, which any trifle may explode—how, when or where, no man can say. Such troubles ever come like a bolt out of the blue; it is always the unexpected that occurs.

Our Government, here, after seven years of persistent efforts, I give up in despair, but is it quite impossible for *you* to open the eyes of *your own countrymen*, to make them realize the position and induce all to join heartily and liberally in a grand effort to save that Government to whom, in the past, India has owed so much, (and in whose fortunes ours are indissolubly bound up,) even without its help—even against its will?—Yours sincerely,

A. O. HUME.

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6, Park Street, Calcutta, 8th March 1892.  
To Every Member of the Congress Party.

Dear Sir,—In continuation of my letter of the 16th February, I now forward for your information copies of certain letters that have passed between the Chairman of the Allahabad Standing Congress Committee and myself. I think these letters raise questions which will interest you all. Moreover Pandit Bishambar Nath is a gentleman second only to the late Pandit Ajoodhianath, in wisdom, experience and the respect in which he is held by all classes in the N.-W. Provinces, and it is only right that you should be made acquainted with his view on this vital question.—Yours sincerely.

A. O. HUME.

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No. 378.  
Allahabad, 23rd February 1892.

My Dear Sir,—We have very carefully considered the contents of your printed circular letter, dated the 16th instant, copies of which were received here the day before yesterday, in the afternoon. With due deference to you I beg to submit, on behalf of myself and the Members of the Committee here, that the publication of that letter is, for various reasons, inexpedient and calculated to do great injury to the cause which you and we have so much at heart. You no doubt address that letter as an independent member of the Congress Party, and not as its General Secretary, but, considering the position you occupy, the letter in question will be held to be a manifesto of the whole party; and, though you have taken very great care to leave no room for misconstruction or misrepresentation, still we feel positively certain that our opponents will misconstrue it and misrepresent us in a way that is likely to do us serious injury as a party.

In fact, we are not only afraid of being misrepresented by our opponents, but we also think that a considerable number of men in our own ranks will feel nervous at the publication of the letter.

We fully understand that such a publication would be considered wholly harmless in England, where it can only be taken as an honest expression of the deep and earnest convictions of a person who possessing an intimate knowledge of the condition of the country, and burning with a desire to promote the welfare of both the rulers and the ruled, feels it his duty to awaken them to a proper understanding of the situation. You know, however, how different India is from England, and with what hostility the expression of such opinions is treated here. I beg you, therefore, to reconsider the matter, and to stop the circulation of the letter by wiring to all those Committees and individual to whom it may have been sent to return all the copies of it to you.

It is with great reluctance and regret that I address you this letter, but we feel that we would be wanting in our duty, not only to the country but also to you if we did not express our honest opinion of the matter, especially when we consider it to be so extremely serious. With best respects,—I remain, My Dear Sir, Yours very truly,

BISHUMBUR NATH PANDIT.

To A. O. HUME, Esq., C.B.,
6, Park Street, Calcutta.

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6, Park Street, Calcutta, 24th February, 1892.

My Dear Sir,—Your promised letter arrived this morning. I have considered it most carefully.

I can only discover in it this one argument, viz., that our opponents will misconstrue my letter and misrepresent us. You do not urge that the letter lays itself open to this, but you hold—and possibly rightly so—that they *will* do this.

Now let me point out to you that this argument is not entitled to much weight. There is no conceivable step that any mortal man can take in any direction, that an adversary will not misconstrue and misrepresent. Were we to allow weight to such an argument, all action would be paralysed, and all progress and reform rendered impossible. It is this timidity, this fear of what others will say that *has* so constantly paralysed the reform party here, and given an appearance of lukewarmness to their proceedings that did *not* really characterize the private feelings of the men who composed that party.

You add, I note, that many of our own party may feel nervous at the publication of this letter. This too may be true, but if so, it only proves the necessity of the publication.

Am I to allow all these good people, multitudes of whom do really (however foolish this may be) look up to me as a guide, to go on dozing at the edge of a precipice? Certainly not. The sooner they do get nervous about the situation and begin to exert themselves, in real earnest, the better, for the situation is one full of most serious, I fear I must say terrible, probabilities.

I am well aware that there are a large number of the Congress Party, as there are amongst the officials, who don't 'want' to hear of or believe in these things—whose hearts indeed faintly whisper to them, now and again, that they are so, but who stifle the small voice—who don't *want* to be waked up to the realities of the case—who feel dimly that some grim spectre is nigh at hand but keep their 'chaddars' firmly bound about their faces to prevent their seeing it. It is as a first step to tearing away those veils and compelling them, themselves, to see what is there—themselves, to face and reckon with that spectre that this letter has been written.

Your own action in this matter, your letter and its arguments, show how necessary this awakening is. If you, gentlemen, at all realized how little there is between you and absolute wreck, would you talk to me of misconstruction, &c.? No; you would say "let them say what they like, for God's sake let us, at any rate, try with all our might to avert this coming ruin!"

Many of you have, doubtless, never taken the trouble to explore and measure the extent of the suffering and discontent amongst the masses. A great many of you do not understand what a house of cards our grand administration is. You have not seen, as I have the entire administration shrivel up like a parchment, flung into the fire, in less than a month, in consequence of the mutiny of some 40,000 soldiers, and that, although at that time the entire population were with us, in most places actively, in all passively, if not actively.

Lastly, very few, if any, of you have so studied and thought over history as to realize what these two propositions necessarily involve as a consequence—a starving and discontented population, an administration of foreigners, constituting much less than 1 per cent. even of the community.

I tell you that the danger is real and imminent, and that the time has long passed when you could afford to consider in the smallest degree what blind opponents may think and say. The time has come for you to stand boldly out and say: "This is what we have to expect—this is what we will seek to avert by every possible effort, quite as much for your sakes as for our own. If *you* are blind, *we* are *not*, nor will we sit still to be destroyed, merely because you wish not to be dragged out of your fool's paradise by our sounding the alarm. We *will* sound it—whether you like it or not—until we get, you or the British people, to realize the danger and make common cause with us in averting it."

You say that in England no one would find fault, with an earnest effort, like this letter of mine, to awaken both rulers and ruled to a proper understanding of the situation, but that I know with what hostility such expressions of opinions are treated here. I do know something of this, and it has been this knowledge that has restrained me so long from a frank exposition of the facts. But the progress of events during the past twelve months has convinced me that, hostility or no hostility, the time has now come to speak out, so that none who read can fail to understand. The state of affairs in Southern India is becoming sensibly worse, and we have had a series of little squalls that, carefully studied, seem to forbode an approaching of cyclone. There have been during the last twelve months fully a dozen local riots, of no consequence in themselves, but of a character differing from any previous ones—riots in which the riot was not made by the parties concerned, but by rushes of outsiders, not directly concerned in the dispute. The Balloon riot, the Shambazar riot in Calcutta, the Benares riot, the Salvation Army, Bombay, riot, the Madras grain riots, &c., were all of this nature. The real fracas, in each case, was caused, not by those persons who commenced the dispute, nor with their knowledge or consent, but by sudden upheavals of, as we should call them in England, the roughs who gathered to the place. You can not now, it would seem, get together any low class crowd in any city, which does not include a multitude of half-starving discontented, and therefore (poor, weak creatures as they look), dangerous men ready and anxious to join in any dispute where there is a chance of a row. In themselves, though many persons were injured and perhaps a few killed, these riots were of no consequence; as signs of the times, their importance can scarcely be overrated.

To my mind, your duty and that of the whole Congress party is clear.

You owe it to Government, to yourselves, your families and your country, to mince matters no longer, to come out boldly as men and insist on attention being given to the growing gravity of the situation. Let them take their time about granting us representative institution if they will, but let them satisfy the people somewhat before these eat up both ourselves and the Government. Let them reduce their overgrown military and civil expenditure, and alike where land, forests, salt, &c., are concerned, lighten their entire fiscal system, and let them put down their rural drinking shops with a firm hand, for it is in these—believe it or not as they please—that much of the coming mischief will be hatched.

As I told you in my letter replying to your brief telegram, and reporting Mr. Bonnerjee's matured opinions, he does not think that the officials *can* take offence at anything in the letter. But admit that he, and I think rightly, credits them with a wisdom that you are not prepared to anticipate from them. Grant that they are even 'very' angry (tho' God only knows how they can be) with my letter, what after all does this amount to when your duty is plain before you? Can you allow the irrational anger, for irrational it would be, in this case, of a veritably microscopic minority to weigh against the lives of millions, the future of two nations?

After all, as Mr. Bonnerjee—who agrees in all I have thus far said—asks me to add, the whole point of the matter is this: Can you lay your hands on your hearts, and as true and honest men deny the existence of widespread poverty, semi-starvation, misery and discontent? If you can, this entirely alters the case, and we understand your position. But if like ourselves, you thoroughly believe in this, then it seems to us that your duty, like ours, is plain. We complain of the blindness of the officials—may this not be partly due to your own reticence on these matters, our rooted antipathy to telling any one anything that we think he will not like? Is it not reasonable, for these officials at any rate who live on more or less friendly terms with Indians, to ridicule all ideas of coming trouble, thinking that were there anything in it they would be sure to hear of it from their Indian acquaintances? Certainly on every ground the time has come to speak out, nay it is not impossible that if all the educated classes would be have like men and speak out boldly to all their European acquaintances, official and non-official, as to the existing state of the country and the dangers this involves, that the authorities themselves might be awakened to the urgency of the matter.

Be this as it may, if *you* do *your* duty, you will not have, happen what may, to reproach yourselves with having, through a sheer lack of moral courage, neglected that primary preventive precaution of looking matters steadily in the face and doing your best to make others do the same.

May I now ask that you will cause this letter and the two previous brief ones to be read by all your Committee, and then kindly favour me with their mature verdict. Yours sincerely,

A. O. HUME.

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Telegram from the Secretary of the Allahabad Standing Congress Committee.

The Committee have resolved to circulate your letter of the 16th February. It is being circulated.

*P. S.*—Since this was in type, a letter has been received from one of the most learned and thoughtful Indians now living (not himself, ostensibly, a Congressman, for he is an official, but entirely with us in heart) which suggests an additional reason for the comparative coldness, with which many now regard the Congress movement a coldness which I had attributed solely to a growing disbelief, in 'the efficacy of merely constitutional agitation. He says:—

"From the time you gave the cold shoulder to the cow preservation movement, they have begun to look upon you with half-heartedness. To Hindus it is the question of all questions, and it will always be the war cry of the discontented in the times that you presage. . . . . I much marvel at your prophetic strain in your last circular. It is all truth. I have been long thinking over the same problem, and I am much struck with your arriving at the same conclusions as I had arrived at . . . . But it is coming nearer and near with an imperceptible but irresistible force . . . . . . The country is poor, the masses starving, middle classes have too may drains on their purses, and the Rich and Reis, the Princes and the Millionaires, are blind to all perception of their interests, the national wants and aspirations. We have failed to arouse them and we almost despair. . . They seemed doomed to general ruin. The country must pass through a baptism of fire and sword to chasten it to purity and enfranchisement.

From all sides letters have been pouring in endorsing all that my letter of the 16th February sets forth. Except this one letter from the Allahabad Committee, which I have faithfully reproduced, no single dissentient voice has, so far as I know, been raised.

It would seem that educated Indians throughout the country accept as facts the most widespread poverty, misery, semi-starvation and discontent, and yet, for the most part, they sit silent and passive, making no real efforts to avert the inevitable consequences of such a lamentable estate of affairs.

I call upon each and all as honest men and loyal citizens to do their duty by themselves, their country and their Government, by firmly, openly and persistently pressing on the notice of all Europeans, official and non-official, with whom, they are brought in contact, or whose ears they can in any way reach, a correct view of the present state of the country.

In the introduction to the forthcoming Congress report, I, in consultation with Mr. Bonnerjee, have endeavoured to put the matter clearly, and if hundreds of thousands of voices, throughout India, endorse and support, by local instances, our general propositions it may be that even now the Government may be persuaded to listen.

I know that many of you cannot quite say all that you know or suspect, that you must make allowance for human frailty, and so put things as to enlighten without exasperating, but you can all say quite enough to give the authorities ample reason for reconsidering the entire position, and if merely through a selfish timidity or ignoble dread of awakening official hostility by calling attention to unwelcome facts, you as a body refuse to play your parts like men, I declare that you will become as immediately responsible for any untoward consequences that may ensue as will be the Government itself.

A. O. H.

## ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S TROOSHIP SERAPIS.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP, SERAPIS, Captain Hicks, arrived in harbour, yesterday evening, from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 3rd March, calling at Malta on the 12th, Port Said on the 16th and Suez on the 17th March. She has brought 73 officers, 16 ladies, 9 children, 109 men rank and file, 37 women, and 51 children. During the voyage she had fine weather and came across a large shoal of porpoises and also many Acalephæa. There was one death of an infant from natural causes. The Serapis passed H. M. S. Euphrates and Himalaya Homeward bound. The following are the names of the officers:—

Major and Mrs W W Lawrence, daughter and child, 2 Rl Irish Regt
Vety Major E Erving, A V Dept
Major and Mrs G A Mills, 7 Rl Dub Fus
Major G D N Nisbett, 1 Bedford
Major and Mrs J F S Brunker, R A
Surg Captain J S Day, Med Staff
Surg Captain and Mrs G T Gogin, Med Staff
Surg Captain and Mrs N F Macnamara, Med Staff
Surg Captain and Mrs W O Hamilton, Med Staff
Capt and Mrs A St George, 2 High L I
Captain B F Holme, 1st East Kent
Captain G H D'Oyly, 2 Devon
Captain J F G Manifold, R A
Captain S G Smith, R A
Captain W J Murphy, 2 Durham L I
Captain A L M Turner, R A
Capt and Mrs O F Tatham and child, 2 R Scott Fus
Captain A E Jenkins, Rl Brg
Captain and Mrs J H S Griffith, 2nd York L I
Captain C Fitz GT Cochrane, 1st Leinster
Captain A C Currie, R A
Captain C J Ryder, 4th King R Rifle Corps
Captain D J Barton, 2nd Oxford L I
Captain A H S Goff, R A
Lieut R M O Glynn, 2nd Middlesex
Lieut H C Smith, 2nd R Dub Fus
Lieut J S Fowler, R E
Lieut Q G K Agnew, 2 Rl Scots Fus
Lieut G R C Stuart, 1 East Lanc
Lieut H A Lash, I S Corps
Lieut B Leicester, 1 Cheshire
Lieut H W M Parker, R A
Lieut T C W Molony (embarked at Malta, R A
Vety Lieut A S Trydell, A V Dept
Vety Lieut H S Turnbull, A V Dept
Lieut A S C McCormick, R E
Vety Lieut C Rose, A V D
Vety Lieut T J Stanly-Clarke A V Dept
Lt and Qrmr W Oliphant, 6 children, 2nd Scott Rfls
2nd Lt A H Cunningham, R E
2nd Lieut R H West, R E
2nd Lieut H H Turner, R E
Lieut R N McDonald, R E
2nd Lieut J S Swan, 2nd K O Scots Bordrs
2nd Lieut S H Sheppard, R E
2nd Lieut C W Singer, R E
2nd Lieut A H G Thomson,
2nd Lieut H A Scott, 1st Hants
2nd Lieut R Martin, 2nd High L I
2nd Lieut A T Kirkwood, 1st Leinster
2nd Lieut E G Coffin, 2nd York Regt
2nd Lieut W M P Wood, 1st Leinster
2nd Lieut H D Hammond, R A
2nd Lieut A Sken, 2nd K O Scott Bordrs
2nd Lieut W C Hunter, 2nd Oxford L I
2nd Lieut R McDonall, 1st East Kent
2nd Lieut J A C Somerville, 2nd I Fus
2nd Lieut C H Harington, 2nd Liverpool
2nd Lieut R E Bond, 2nd York Regt
2nd Lieut P F Newnham, 2nd Lanc Fus
2nd Lieut H J Carter, 1st N Lanc
2nd Lieut T P C Smith, 1st R West Kent
2nd Lieut H B D Wilkinson, 2nd Durham L I
2nd Lieut G F C B Scott, 2nd K O Scott Bordrs
2nd Lieut P M Robinson, 2nd Rl Fus
2nd Lieut J C H McCaskill, 2nd Rl Irish Regt
2nd Lieut H F Cooke, 1st Cheshire
2nd Lieut A W D Harington, 2nd Gloster
2nd Lieut A A P Waller, 2nd Gloster
2nd Lieut G L Cattell, 2nd Middlesex
2nd Lieut R J R Fieldford 2nd Middlesex
2nd Lieut C H B Lees, 2nd Wiltshire
Rev M J Gorman, R C Chaplain
Miss B Sykes, Lady Roberts' Nurse
Miss R Seabrook, Lady Roberts' Nurse
Widow of Capt G F A Gavin and child, I S Corps
Sister of Surg Capt G T Goggin, Medical Staff

## DEPARTURE OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, Captain O. Churchill, will sail to-day for England, with 53 officers, 14 ladies, 16 children, 915 men, 67 women, and 152 children. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—

Col and Mrs E J Lugard, Royal Lanc
Col and Mrs J L Vincent, North Fus
Col G W Willock, Ben Staff Corps
Col R W Studdy, Manchester
Col A Glen, Lincolnshire
Maj H T Lugard, R A
Maj H C Harford, Wiltshire
Surg-Maj P J O'Sullivan and 3 children, Med Staff
Surg and Mrs A Harding, Med Staff
Hony-Maj and Mrs G T Thunder and child, A P Dept
Surg-Capt E A J Croly, Med Staff
Surg-Capt and Mrs A Asbury, Med Staff
Surg-Capt T B A Tucky, Med Staff
Qr-Mr and Mrs J Newman and 6 children, Scot Rifles
Surg-Capt and Mrs T W Reid, Med Staff
Surg-Capt W H Bennett, Med Staff
Surg-Capt J. T Burke, Med Staff
Capt and Mrs J T Johnston and child, R A
Capt J C Yule, West York
Capt E A Ward, Manchester
Capt H B Brounlow, R A
Capt and Mrs W J D Dundee, R E
Capt H L Rokeley, 3rd Bn Rifles Bde
Capt G D R Wynne, Royal Irish
Capt S Duncan, Glost Regt
Lieut P R Mantell, R W Fus
Lieut T C Keown, I S Corps
Lieut S G Humphrys, R A
Lieut T de B Young, I S Corps
Lieut H M M Thompson, R Inn Fus
Lieut J E Mackenzie, 7th Dg Guards
Lieut T M Ward, I S Corps
Qr-Mr J Connors, 1st Norfolk
Qr-Mr J S Dyke, Royal West Surrey
Lieut A E S Clarke, I S Corps
Vety Lt and Mrs G W Larnder, A V D
Lt W T Leader, Middlesex
Lt E F Taylor, Worcestershire
Lt T E Paull, 21st Hussars
Lt T J Marker, R Lanc
Lt C Head, E Lancaster
Lt C Rattray, I S Corps
Lt H H F Turner, I S Corps
Lt and Mrs C S Warwick and 2 children, Devonshire
Lt A C J Campbell, I S Corps
Lt H L Bland, North Fus
Lt E C Wren, Devonshire
2nd Lt M J Stapylton, 21st Hus
2nd Lt D F Tulloch, R A
2nd Lt J Fryer, 7th Hussars
2nd Lt S S Broune, R A
Wife of Qr-Mr Thompson anp 2 children, North Fus

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra, Revenue Minister of Hyderabad, brother-in-law of his Highness the Nizam, and cousin of the Minister, arrives in Bombay to-day to pay his respects to the Viceroy. The Home Secretary, Mr. Mehdi Hasan, Nawab Futteh Nawaz Jung, who is on his way back from Kashmir, arrived in Bombay on Friday to see the Nawab. Both the Nawabs are staying at the Esplanade Hotel.

MR. HUGH GOUGH, Second Assistant to Colonel Ludlow, Inspector-General of Police in the Nizam's Dominions, has been appointed First Assistant, in succession to the late Captain Lakin, an old servant of the Government. Mr. Zain-ud-din, formerly First Assistant of the City Kotwal, has been appointed Second Assistant, his place being taken by Mr. Ahmed Khan, District Superintendent of Police at Aurangabad. The appointment thus vacated at Aurangabad has been given to Mr. Lakin, son of the late Captain Lakin.

IN a list of estates which the Administrator-General proposes to close shortly, there is one of a lady who died in 1843. After the lapse of nearly fifty years, it is curious to read in the usual official language that all claims against the estate are to be produced without fail in a month's time. A month is a short period after waiting fifty years, and during these fifty years what has become of the creditors and their claims? The claim must be a hardy one that survives fifty years in India, thinks the *Englishman*.

MR. BAINES, the Census Commissioner, will probably go home about the middle of May, says a contemporary. One of the minor tables—that for sub-castes—has given the provincial Commissioners much trouble, and in the end the result will be unsatisfactory; but it is expected that the remaining statements for the various provinces will be ready by the beginning of May, and with these Mr. Baines will betake himself to England to write his report. It was pretty evident from the beginning that the provincial Commissioners had been allowed far too little time for the completion of their work, and the result is that now, when their final reports are due, the tabular statements on which these must be based, are barely ready. If the work is to be done thoroughly, at least four clear months ought to be allowed for the preparation of the provincial reports. This will involve an extension of the office of provincial Commissioner, at least in the more important provinces, till the end of August, but it is to be hoped the increased expense will not be grudged. The census reports are not like ordinary departmental compilations, which are put on the Government shelves for reference. They will be read by students of economics, philology, ethnology and religion all over the world, and they ought to be worthy of the Government which sends them out.

CONSIDERABLE excitement among the Mahomedan community was occasioned recently at Delhi when it became known that Maulvi Hafiz Ahmed, being moved by the arguments and the earnestness of the Revd. G. A. Lefroy, of the Cambridge Mission, while the latter was engaged in street preaching in the Chandi Chowk, had decided to adopt the Christian faith. A day had been fixed for the Maulvi's public baptism by the reverend gentleman named, and as owing to the excitement among the Mahomedans a disturbance was feared special police arrangements had to be made at St. Stephen's Church. The Maulvi, however, had taken the advice of his friends and changed his mind at the last moment. The crowd assembled at St. Stephen's church was, therefore, obliged to disperse, greatly disappointed. But we believe that the Maulvi has not quite abandoned his intention of embracing Christianity.

IT is understood that the Secretary of State for India in Council has determined that the rule fixing the age for compulsory retirement at sixty-five shall be rigidly enforced in future throughout his office. Amongst those who will have to go on the 31st inst. is the distinguished President of the Medical Board, Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, whose loss will be widely felt. But, of course, no exception can be made to a universal rule laid down in the interest of the public, unless the Secretary of State should hold that it would be for the good of the Service that the official should be retained at his post. We need scarcely say that the new ruling does not apply to the members of Council themselves.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* points out that Major-Gen. Francis Jenkins, late of the Bengal Army, who entered the service of "John Company" as far back as 1809, is not only the doyen of the Indian Army, but also the oldest military officer of the Crown. It is true that the name of Major-Gen. Jenkins still remains on the List of Bengal Retired officers, but it should have been removed long ago, seeing that the gallant officer died on August 28, 1860.

THE P. and O. steamer Peninsular was to leave the Thames on the 11th inst., with 400 troops and thirteen officers for Bombay.

COL. C. W. BABINGTON, Bengal General List of Infantry, Commandant, 12th B.I., has permission to retire from the Service on June 13 next.

THE box of securities belonging to Messrs. Paget and Edward, stock brokers, snatched by a man from a counter at the London and Westminster Bank one day this week, says *Vanity Fair*, contained one curious document. It was this letter, addressed to Mr. Paget's late father, Sir George Edward Paget, K. C. B., late Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge:—

My dear Paget,—Every honest man should pay his debts, so I enclose the amount I am indebted to you over last night.—Yours very sincerely,

ALBERT EDWARD.

The enclosure was a three penny piece!

IN a paper on "Manipur before the Revolution," contributed to the *Albemarle Review*, Mrs. Grimwood states that until the events of last March took place, doing away with all the old-established laws and customs, Manipur was on the whole as well managed a country as could be. Abuses of all kinds existed, as they will ever exist in any country under the sun, but the mass of the people were happy and contented, living their hard-working yet careless lives, with little to trouble their peace of mind. It remains, as she observes, to be seen how they will develop in the future under the new regime, in which British law and British guidance must of necessity have so large a share. "But in looking back (the writer says) and thinking of the peaceful days that were, one is rather inclined to regret the changes that have been brought about, and exclaim 'The pity of it! The pity of it!'"

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND left England for India on Saturday, March 19. There is a strong probability that he will be appointed assistant to Colonel Durand at Gilgit, though no official announcement has yet been made. Colonel Durand, it will be remembered, was wounded at the capture of Nilo fort, and will most probably come home on leave for several months. If so, Captain Younghusband will take his place in the Hunza-Nagar Valley. Mr. Macartney, now acting as temporary Consul in Kashgar in place of Captain Younghusband, will most probably fill the post permanently if any change is made. He has accompanied his chief in several of his journeys through Chinese Turkestan.

WRITING in the *Gentleman's Magazine* on "Baboos, Bulls, and Blunders," Maj.-Gen. Maxwell gives a great many racy illustrations of English and foreign mistakes. We extract a sentence or two from a copy of a petition lately submitted by an English-speaking" native to an English official in India:—"Respectfully showeth: That your honour's servant is a poor man in agricultural behaviour, and much depends on seasons for staff of life. Therefore he prays that you will favour upon him and take him into your saintly service that he may have some permanently labour for the support of his soul and his family. Wherefore he falls on his family's bended knee and implores you of this merciful consideration to a ——miserable like your honour's unfortunate petitioner. That your lordship's servant was too much poorly during the late rains, and was resuscitated by much medicines, which made magnificent excavations in the coffers of your honourable servant, whose means are already circumcised by his large family of five female women and three masculine, the last of whom are ——noiseful through pulmonary catastrophe of the interior abdomen."

A CENTRAL NEWS telegram from Malta states that, it having been finally decided that the injured battleship Victoria is to be repaired at Malta instead of being temporarily patched up for passages to England, the work has been commenced. The keel plates on either side for a length of 70ft. from the stem are being taken out, and new plates to replace them are being made. The foundry hands are melting down obsolete guns for this purpose. The chief difficulty will, it is expected, be found in replacing the shattered angle irons in the wing compartments. It has been decided not to make application to Messrs. Armstrong, who built the vessel, for officials to superintend the work. The repairs will probably occupy six months.

THE Home papers bring the announcement confirming our telegram to the effect that the Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Herbert Mills Birdwood, Bombay Civil Service, a Judge of the High Court, Bombay, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Government of Bombay on the retirement of Sir Raymond West.

THE following Wills have been announced:—The Will of John Couch Adams, of the Observatory, Cambridge, £32,197; of Mr. James Kenneth Stephen, £87 12s. 11d.; of Mr. Edward Levi Ames, £100,000; of Mr. Joseph Rickett, £307,000; of Mr. John Crone, £136,805; of Mr. Philip Charles Hardwick, F.S.A., £210,432; of Mr. Alexander Druce, £270,970; of Sir George Robert Osborn, £65,130; of Captain Thomas Leyland, £10,829.

THE following extract is taken from *Winter's Magazine* for March:—A family of children who were most anxious to have some private theatricals at a birthday party were given permission by their mother on condition that she should not be troubled in *any* way about it, but that they should arrange everything entirely by themselves. The promise having been given, the rehearsals began, and in due course of time the eventful night arrived. The first scene represented a soldier's wedding, where, just as the ceremony ended, he was called upon to go off to the war then and there. With many tears he parted from his poor little bride, and was promptly hurried off the stage, amidst much noise and music. A period of ten years was supposed to elapse between the two scenes, and the second scene began by the soldier's wife coming in saying she expected her husband home that day, after an absence of ten years. She then went on to say she had got *such* a pleasant surprise for him—when in he came. After embracing, &c., she told him she had a great surprise for him; and taking him smilingly to the back of the stage, drew back two large curtains, and displayed, with great pride, ten children, represented by dolls of various sizes. *Great* joy of soldier, and fall of curtain.

THE Duke and Duchess of Teck and Princess May left London for Cannes on Wednesday, 9th inst.

THE Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief, held his first Levee of the season at the Horse Guards on Wednesday.

MR. GEORGE R. SIMS having offered Mr. George Moore, the novelist, £100 if he would write a play, and the offer having been accepted, "Dagonet" has written a letter laying down certain conditions attached to his offer. These are—that Mr. Moore's play must be "unconventional," and in not less than three acts; that the performance must be in every sense of the word a public one; and that the profits must be devoted solely to the production of original works by British authors. Should these conditions not be deemed satisfactory, Mr. Sims expresses his readiness to meet Mr. Moore and discuss the matter, as his offer is a bona fide one, and made solely in the interests of the British drama.

MR. W. E. MAXWELL, who succeeds the late Sir Frederick Dickson as Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements, is a son of the late Sir Benson Maxwell, at one time Chief Justice at Singapore. He has been in the Straits Civil Service for over twenty years. During that time he was despatched on several important missions, and latterly was British Resident in the native State of Selangar. Mr. Maxwell's new post is worth £2,000 a year.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD has been giving the American papers some interesting reminiscences of Mr. Gladstone. When Mr. Gladstone made his famous speech at Newcastle on behalf of the South, Sir Edwin Arnold wrote to him pleading the cause of the North. "With the greatest condescension he at once invited me, then but a novice in political affairs, to come and see him and talk it out." Sir Edwin went, saw, and almost conquered. "I am half inclined to think," said Mr. Gladstone, springing up from his chair, "that you are right and that I shall have to retract, and perhaps hereafter even deeply to regret, those words which I spoke the day before yesterday; but, to tell the truth, I have such a constitutional horror of war that when I find my own country or any other countries which interests me involved in one, the instinct of my mind, I am afraid, is rather to find the nearest way out of it than the best."

THE great observatory which has been in course of erection for the last five or six years on an eminence in the nort-west part of Washington, is now reported to be nearly finished. It will have cost upwards of £160,000, which is said to be twice as much as has ever been expended on any European institution of a like kind. Recently a bill has been introduced into the Senate which declares that the establishment is to be known as "The United States National Observatory," but without detachment from the Navy Department. A director is to be appointed by the President who shall be a "practical astronomer of eminent abilities and professional experience," to receive a salary of dol. 5,000, and is to have a chief assistant also an astronomer, with a salary of dol. 3,600, who may act as director during a temporary vacancy in the office of his chief. Further, the Board provides for a board of Visitors, to consist of this two astronomers and "three additional persons of scientific attainments."

MR. JAMES A. SPURGEON, who is to carry on the ministerial duties at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, is a younger brother of the late famous preacher, and had been co-pastor with him for some time. He has a church at Croydon, but for many years past has superintended, with the exception of the pulpit duties, all the agencies at work in connection with the Tabernacle, and has an excellent reputation as a business man.

FOR the second time, writes a Cambridge correspondent, Dr. Campion has been elected President of Queens.' The seeming mystery is explained by the fact that on the first occasion the election was declared void through Dr. Campion's ineligibility to hold the office, and accordingly the late Dr. Phillips was elected in his stead. Now, after a lapse of thirty-five years, Dr. Campion is in reality President. The new head of a college took his degree in 1849, when he was Fourth Wrangler. He is a well-known figure at Cambridge, and has taken a warm interest in University affairs. His election was, I believe, quite unanimous.

MR. GRANT ALLEN, as mentioned some time gao, has been suffering from writer's cramp for the past six months, and the little he has written has been in sharp, angular letters, very unlike his usual neat, round caligraphy. In this dilemma he has employed an amanuensis; all his work of the last year (says the *Novel Review*) has been written by Mrs. Grant Allen, to whom he dictates, and who has the good fortune to write both legibly and rapidly. "Mr. Allen is wintering in the South of France (adds our contemporary) at a certain Hotel du Cap, which is the only house on that beautiful Mediterranean promontory, the Cap d'Antibes. He is not alone among literary men and women in his appreciation of its beauties. Mrs. Woods is often there with her husband, the President of Trinity College, Oxford; Mr. Frederic Harrison and Mr. Haweis are also constant visitors."

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat, Captain R. Sleeman, with the overland mails of the 11th March, arrived in harbour at 10-30 p.m. on Sunday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr W O Cockett
Mrs Cordeux
Lieut W L Cotton
Mr A Davies
Lieut W Fagan
Mr P Harrison
Mr A King
Col Sir and Lady Low R C KCB,
Miss Low
Mrs Macdonald
Mr D Maclachan
Mr J A Main
Lieut R H McCorquodale
Lieut Ozzard
Mr W Pickering
Capt Preston
Mr H Warner.

FROM BRINDISI.

Lieut D Baker
Mr Blockley
Mr A F Cox
Mr T C Glover
Mr and Mrs W Gordon
Mr Kingsley
Mr Luard
Mr A T Rawlinson
Mr R H Tickell
Brig-Genl Gatacre
Sir G R Greaves
Colonel Greig
Brig-Genl Hogg
Colonel Leach
Captain Le Gallais
Captain Peyton
Mr H J Smith.

## THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

THE COURT.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Queen on Sunday at Osborne, and accompanied her Majesty to the private chapel, where Divine service was performed.

The Queen has been pleased to confer a Dukedom of the United Kingdom on the Duke of Argyll.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince George and the two young Princesses, left London, on Wednesday, for the South of France.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the East India Officers Bill was read a third time. On Tuesday, the sitting was a purely formal one. Yesterday the Clergy Discipline (Immorality) Bill passed through Committee, and the Colonial Probates Bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the discussion on the vote of £20,000 in aid of preliminary surveys for a railway from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza was resumed, and after some debate the vote was agreed to by 211 votes against 113. Mr. Bryce then proposed a resolution in favour of securing public right of access to moors and mountains, especially in Scotland, which the Government accepted with reserves. On Monday, Mr. Stanhope introduced the Army Estimates in Committee of Supply, and the debate on various points was not finished when the House adjourned. At the morning sitting, on Tuesday, the Birmingham Corporation Water Bill was discussed at considerable length, and its second reading was ultimately carried on a division by 244 votes to 102. At the evening sitting, a motion by Mr. Marjoribanks, affirming the necessity for fresh legislation with respect to Scottish sea fisheries, was agreed to. On Wednesday, the Places of Worship Enfranchisement Bill was read a second time. Yesterday, the House read a second time, the Bill revoking the clause, by which the Eastbourne Corporation has had power to stop the musical processions of the Salvation Army. A debate also took place on the Indian famine.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

Mr. Chamberlain was entertained by the Liberal Union Club at a dinner on Tuesday, when he delivered a vigorous and animated speech on the political situation.

The polling in South Derbyshire resulted in the return of Mr. H. E. Broad (Gladstonian) by a majority of 1,250. In East Belfast, on Wednesday, the contest lay between two Conservatives, Mr. Wolff and Sir W. Charley. The former was returned by a very larg majority.

Mr. Farmer-Atkinson, M.P. for Boston, staying at Nice, became violent on Tuesday and has, under medical direction, been placed under restraint until the arrival of his relatives.

GENERAL.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir J. Walsham as Minister at Bucharest, of Mr. N. R. O'Conor as Minister at Pekin, and Mr. H. N. Dering as Consul-General at Sofia.

The polling in the various districts of the metropolis for the London County Council has resulted in the election of an increased majority of Progressives.

Among the notable deaths reported this week are those of the Earl of Denbigh, in his 69th year; of General G. Harman, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief; of Sir William Henry Gregory, who sat for some years in the House of Commons, aged 75; and of Mr. G. B. Gregory, an eminent solicitor, for many years M. P. for East Sussex, aged 79.

Mrs. Osborne was charged at the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, with theft and perjury in connexion with the well-known "pearl case." She pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. Henry Tate has withdrawn his offer of a number of valuable pictures, the Chancellor of the Exchequer not being able to secure him a satisfactory site for the erection of a gallery for their reception.

A deputation from the National Union of School Treachers had an interview, on Saturday, with Sir W. Hart Dyke, to ask that drawing should be an optional, and not a compulsory subject in elementary schools. Sir W. Hart Dyke, however, could not encourage the suggestion.

The crisis in the northern coal trade continues, and there is no prospect of the avoidance of a strike on a very extended scale. In London, the price of best coals has advanced to 38s. per ton.

An unskilled workman, who was attempting to repair a broken electric wire in a shop at Chatham, on Friday, having taken both ends of the wire in his hands, was instantly killed.

A man, who was formerly a quartermaster in the Royal Engineers, was remanded on Saturday, at Manchester, charged with inciting a non-commissioned officer, stationed at Gibraltar, to give him detailed information with regard to the fortifications and positions of guns.

The Salvation Army disorders at Eastbourne were renewed on Sunday, and the police had difficulty in protecting the members of the procession against the rush of the crowd.

LATEST.

The Durham coal-miners have voted by nearly ten to one in favour of a strike against the proposed reduction of wages.

The Church Association opened its annual spring conference yesterday at Great Yarmouth, Sir C. R. Lighton presiding.

Two little girls, aged three and-a-half years and six months, the children of a working man, were burned to death while alone in a room at Pimlico yesterday morning, their mother having gone to market.

The injured battleship, Victoria, is to be repaired at Malta. Seventy feet of her keel and the adjoining plates are being removed. The work is likely to take six months.

Mr. Mercier has resigned his seat in the Quebec Legislature. He says, he will return to private life, and endeavour to regain his health.

The German Emperor is confined to his room with a cold.

It is announced in Berlin that Prince Ernest, of Saxe-Meiningen, will marry a daughter of the German poet, Wilhelm Jensen.

President Carnot has pardoned the Paris cab-drivers, who were sentenced for offences committed in the recent strike.

The French Chamber has decided on a general holiday on September 22, the centenary of the proclamation of the first French Republic by the National Convention, which assembled after the September massacres.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. William Tayler, late B.C.S.; Maj-Gen. J. F. Raper, R. (Ben.) Art. Ret.; Col. B. E. Gowan, Ben Ret.; Col. W. M. Parratt, Mad. Ret.; Dr. G. J. Shaw, D.I.G., of Hospitals, Bo. Ret.; Sir W. H. Gregory, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.; Gen. Sir G. Harman, K.C.B.; Sir E. Hudson-Kinahan, Bart.; Lord Denbigh; Admiral T. P. Thompson; Mr. G. B. Gregory; M. Arago. Lady Egidia Hastings.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

## THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. HASTINGS, M.P.

### PLEA OF GUILTY.—SENTENCE.

AT the Old Bailey, on the 11th instant, before Mr Justice A. L. Smith, Mr. G. W. Hastings, M. P., was indicted for the misappropriation of trust funds to the value of £6,000. The Judge took his seat at 10 o'clock, and the prisoner, standing up in the dock, replied in a clear voice to the clerk, "I plead guilty," adding, "my counsel will speak for me."

Mr. Charles Mathews, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that the monies which the prisoner had converted to his own use were monies left in trust under the will of the late Mr. John Brown. The original value of the funds was £30,315, but at the time of the sale the value had increased to £37,315. Against this, however, there was a set-off of £7,000, which consisted of £2,000 paid by the prisoner out of his own funds, and shares in the Pelsall colliery to the value of £5,000. He did not wish to dwell upon the fearful hardship which the prisoner's breach of trust had brought upon Major Brown and the other beneficiaries.

Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., in mitigation of the sentence, said that Mr. Hastings had led a long and honourable career untill he embarked on the disastrous speculation which had brought him to his present unfortunate position. He was nearly 70 years of age, and had two young children. He had never lived in an extravagant manner, and had done valuable services as a magistrate in his county of Worcester. He was for 19 years chairman of the country magistrates, and had been in Parliament since 1880. He had acted as chairman of one of the most important committees—the Police and Sanitary Committee—at the House of Commons. Counsel did not urge the prisoner's position in mitigation of his offence, but he did trust that his lordship would not pass such a sentence on the prisoner as would deprive him of all hope of freedom in this life.

Lord Coventry, examined by Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, said he had known the prisoner for many years and held him in great esteem. Lord Aberdare, Lord Cobham, and Mr. Farquharson testified to prisoner's great services. Mr. Joseph Malin gave similar evidence.

Mr. Lockwood said this was the case for the defence

His lordship: Does Mr. Hastings wish to say anything?

The prisoners (rising): Yes, my lord. He said he would be greatly obliged to his lordship if he would allow him to speak a few words. He was anxious to make an observation as to his remaining sole trustee. When his co-trustee died he was of opinion that Major Brown should become his co-trustee, but this proposal, as well as one of another gentleman as co-trustee, fell to the ground owing to the violent opposition of the other beneficiaries. It was from a similar cause that the Malvern Trust was called in. He deeply regretted having erred so greatly, but they would not have suffered at all but for his arrest. He was then about to sell a valuable patent, which would have amply covered the amount of the trust. He trusted that even now restitution might be made, and it could be made, and it could be made if he were in a position to move in the matter. It was a great consolation to him that he had spent his life in the service of his county and his country. He left his fate in his lordship's hands.

The Judge, addressing the prisoner, said that he had committed a gross fraud, and his offence was aggravated by the fact of his position of trust. He was aware of the severity of the sentence he was about to pass, but a less sentence would not be an adequate punishment for such an offence. The sentence was that he be sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The prisoner left the dock without displaying the slightest emotion.

## THE OXFORD SCANDAL.

### HEAVY SENTENCE ON MORLAND.

AT the Central Criminal Court, on the 11th inst., before Justice Smith, Maitland Francis Morland was indicted for demanding money by menace, from Lord Hothfield and Earl Russel. He pleaded guilty to the charge in Earl Russel's case, but not guilty to other indictments. Mr. Gill prosecuted, and, in explaining the facts, said the accused attempted to get money from Lords Hothfield, Chesterfield, Russell, Ormathwaite and Carnarvon. He had pleaded guilty to the real offence. He had been a law tutor at Oxford, not withstanding the fact that in 1884 at Lewes Assizes he was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour. The letters he had sent to noblemen were stereotyped almost; there was the same lining under certain words, and one letter was practically a reproduction of another. Having once got an answer from any person to whom he wrote he kept it for some time, and then used it to demand money. In all letters except one to Earl Russell he was Mrs. Maitland, but in the first to Earl Russell he was Mrs. Morland. Mr. Gill then referred briefly to the facts already fully reported during the hearing at Bow-street.

Mr. Paul Taylor, for the defence, said that considering the seriousness of the offence to which the prisoner had pleaded guilty, he had felt unable to advise him to adopt any other course then to throw himself upon the mercy of the court. He was utterly unable to explain the prisoner's motive. The mania for letter writing seemed to have seized him four years since, and was inexplicable, but it would be admitted there was no woman in the case. The female was entirely the creation of prisoner's brain. Morland had done honourable service as coach at Oxford, and although he was convicted 20 years since for perjury, be had wiped out that stain by good conduct. He hoped the Judge would bear in mind his old age and would deal leniently with prisoner.

The prisoner, whose white hair and venerable features make him look even older than his years, sobbed piteously while counsel pleaded on his behalf. Asked whether he wished to say anything, Morland asserted that he alone was to blame, and declared that his wife and daughters were entirely innocent of all complicity of the writing of the letters. His wife had led the purest of lives, and was unknown to Earl Russell, and his daughters knew no more of the matter than if they had never existed. His establishment at Oxford was always conducted on the strictest moral principles, and he could only appeal to the judge to be merciful to him in his old age, and to deal with him so that he might die in the midst of his family instead of in prison. Might the Judge of Judges be equally merciful to him at the Day of Judgment.

Mr. Justice Smith, in passing sentence, said the prisoner had pleaded guilty to an offence the punishment for which was penal servitude for life. His conduct had been outrageous and despicable. The enormity of the crime was increased by the fact of writing to the intended wife of Lord Russell. Although he was aware he was 65 years old, and had been a tutor at Oxford, he could not pass upon him a less sentence than 10 years' penal servitude.

The prisoner, who seemed to have recovered his composure during the remarks of the learned judge, was then led from the dock.

## INDIAN AND IMPEIAL FEDERATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of members of the London Chamber of Commerce was held at Botolph House, Eastcheap, on March 4, to consider the relation of India with Imperial Federation. Sir Charles Tuper presided. Mr. Charles Tupper, chief secretary of the Punjab Government, having briefly referred to the present political position in India, said the Imperial Federation League directed its operations against two great anomalies—namely, that the self-governing colonies had no recognised voice in imperials affairs, and the people of the United Kingdom bore the cost of the naval, military, and diplomatic services, of which the colonies shared the advantages and might at any time have to bear the cost of a war undertaken in colonial interests. Both these anomalies, however were absent in the case of India, but if a scheme of Imperial Federation had to be drawn up, it was impossible to leave the long array of Indian provinces and States, who were vitally interested in Imperial defence, out of consideration. To alter the constitution of the Supreme Government of India by making it a representative Government would be extremely dangerous to the course of security and good administration. But it did not follow that there was no hope of the gradual, though at present very distant, development of nationalities in India. Nevertheless, it was wholly impossible that India could ever become independent. Britain must maintain its position as the paramount Power, both in its own interests and in the interests of the various populations of India. With regard to Canada and Australia, he thought he perceived the birth, in each of a spirit of nationality that would be compatible with continued allegiance to the British Empire, and with continued association for purposes of defence.

CAP MARTIN, the resort between Monte Carlo and Mentone, which sprang into popularity amongst English people last winter season, has been chosen by the Prince and Princess of Wales for their sojourn on the Continent. They have rented a suite of rooms at the Hotel Cap Martin.

## NDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### EAST INDIA OFFICERS' BILL.

[illegible] the House of Lords, on the 7th inst., on the [illegible]on of Viscount Cross, this Bill was read a third [illegible]e and passed.

On Thursday, March 10, the Clergy Discipline (Immorality) Bill passed through Committee with ome amendments. On the motion of Lord Herschell, the Gaming Act, 1845, Amendment Bill—the object of which is to prevent actions from being brought to recover money due in respect of betting transactions conducted through agents—was read a second time. Lord Knutsford then moved the second reading of the Colonial Probates Bill, which provides that probate and letters of administration, when granted in the colonies by competent Courts in respect to the estates of deceased persons having property in the United Kingdom, shall be recognised as valid in this country. The motion was agreed to.

### APPREHENDED FAMINE IN BEHAR.

On Monday, March 7, in reply to Mr. Hugessen, Mr. Curzon said: The Secretary of State has received a report from the Government of India as to the crop prospects in Behar. It is proposed to begin the survey in part of one district about next October. There is at present no reason for thinking that a scarcity, which it is hoped will have abated by August, will prevent the carrying out of this intention. The Secretary of State is not aware that the district officers have been consulted as to the postponement of operations. The correspondence on the general subject will be presented if moved for, as was stated in answer to a question of the hon. member for South Donegal on Thursday.

### ALLEGED GRIEVANCE OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

In answer to Dr. Tanner, Mr. E. Stanhope said: Florence Sullivan, who does not appear to have been in the Crimea, was discharged while serving in India on account of the vision of his left eye being impaired, and that of the right eye defective from an attack of ophthalmia. There is nothing in his records to show that he received any special injury while on night duty at Cawnpore. His claim to further pension has been refused by Chelsea Hospital, and the Secretary of State has no power to grant a pension without the recommendation of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital. I may add that his service was under six years, and his character bad; there were twenty-three entries in the regimental defaulter book recorded against him, and he was twice tried by court-martial. Nothing is known in the War Office of his being totally blind.

### THE USE OF OPIUM.

Mr. S. Smith asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the attention of the Government had been called to the declaration of opinion by 5,000 medical men in the United Kingdom to the effect that the habit of opium-smoking or of opium-eating was morally and physically debasing, and that the drug opium ought, in India as in England, to be classed and sold as a poison. Mr. Curzon said the Secretary of State had seen the statement, and the attention of the Government of India would be drawn to the matter.

### INDIAN PATENT LAWS.

In answer to Mr. Lang, on the 8th instant, Sir J. Gorst said: Representations have been made to the Secretary of State to the effect that patentees in British India are precluded from obtaining the advantages conferred by sections 103 and 104 of the Act of 1883, as amended by the Act of 1885. An alteration of the Indian law is required before the necessary Order in Council can be issued in this country, and the Secretary of State has recently instructed the Government of India to deal with the subject when their Patent Act comes under amendment.

### CRIMEAN AND INDIAN VETERANS.

Mr. Lang asked the Secretary of State for War whether his promise to grant pensions each year to 100 men of the Crimean and Indian Mutiny unpensioned soldiers in needy circumstances would be fulfilled before the expiry of the present financial year, seeing that only thirty-nine had been granted at the time of his recent statement; and whether, if the fourteen years' service restriction is maintained, he would grant sixty-one other pensions to sick and infirm soldiers whose service comes nearest to fourteen years. Mr. Stanhope: I hope, sir, that my promise may be fulfilled before the end of the financial year. But if the restriction is maintained by the Treasury, I should have some difficulty in doing so.

### FAMINE IN INDIA.

Mr. Macneill, on the 10th inst., asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of the Secretary of State for India had been directed to an article in the "Whitehall Review" of March 5, 1892, which alleged that 94,229 deaths above the normal death-rate had occurred in the famine areas in the Madras Presidency during the period of seven months from August, 1891, till February 1892; whether the Secretary of State for India could give any explanation of the causes of that mortality; and, whether any steps had been taken to obtain prompt statistics upon the table of the House. Mr. Curzon: The Secretary of State has seen the article. The total deaths which it gives is admittedly conjectural, being calculated on the assumption that the death-rate for August, 1891, given in my answer to the hon. member last week, would remain the same in the affected districts till February, 1892. But while the returns for the subsequent months—down to December, which were the last received—exhibit a rise in five of the affected districts, there is a marked improvement in the other five. The cases of increased mortality are:—Chingleput, 52 deaths in December per 1,000 of population, against 35 in August; North Arcot, 39, against 30; South Arcot, 59, against 34; Salem, 38, against 23; Coimbatore, 41, against 27. On the other hand, the cases of decrease are:—Bellary, 21 deaths in December per 1,000 against 49 in August; Kurnul, 22 against 59, Nellore, Amantapur 15 against 52; Cuddapah, 24, against 40. As regards the districts in which there has been an increase in the death-rate, the Madras Government have explained that this is mainly due to cholera resulting from the low water supply and to other indirect results of the drought. It should also be remembered that there is a normal increase of mortality in October, November, and December of each year in India. The Secretary of State will lay on the table a despatch just received from the Viceroy which contains a review of the situation throught India, a forecast of the operation which will be necessary till the end of July, when the rainy season sets in. The Secretary of State has asked for detailed monthly reports, in addition the weekly telegrams, regarding the progress of relief and distress and also the statistics of mortality in the affected districts.

### SEA-KITS.

In answer to Mr. Buchanan, Mr. E. Stanhope said: The estimated cost of the steps which have been taken for abolishing the stoppage for sea-kits will amount to a bout £8,500 a year to Indian revenues.

## THE DISTRESS IN INDIA.

### THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE MOVED.

On the 10th inst. Mr. Macneill asked leave to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance—namely, the famine at present raging in various parts of India, more especially in Madras owing to the Indian Government not providing for the preservation of the lives of the people.

Upwards of forty members having risen in support of the motion, Mr. Macneill said that, under a deep sense of responsibility, he made the charge that the Indian Government were keeping the facts of the destitution that prevailed from the people of England. The Hon. member went at length into statistics, with the view of showing that the death rate had increased to an enormous extent without any steps having been taken by the Government of India to relieve the distress. He declared that the whole object of the Government was the base, vile, despicable desire to raise revenue. He only wished the people of India could assert themselves; perhaps they would some day. Arrangements had been made to have all these proceedings in Parliament reported in the vernacular Press. He described the Government of India as the licensed robbers of that country, and said they had misappropriated enough of the Famine Fund to feed every hungry person in the Dependency. Not one word about the Indian famine was to be found in the Queen's Speech, all the reference to India was a miserable little bill.

The speaker pointed out that the honourable gentleman was travelling very wide, and in motion of this kind the mover must adhere closely to the subject. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. [illegible]eill said that he wished, in connection with the motion, to disclose the atrocities of the Indian Administration.

The Speaker: (Order, order.)

Mr. Macneill said that whenever opportunity offered, whatever cost to himself, no matter what [illegible]quy he incurred—for that he did not care—he should endeavour to bring home to the English people the fact that the Indian people were being robbed and starved. He begged to move the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Curzon said the hon. member for Donegal (Mr. Macneill) had accused the Government of India of having neglected to take measures for the preservation of the lives of the people of India, but not a scintilla of evidence had the hon. member produced in support of that undoubtedly strong statement. So far, too, from the Government having, as the hon. member alleged, withheld information, they had taken every opportunity of disseminating it, and the charge that the Government of India had in any way neglected their responsibilities was one for which there was absolutely no foundation. On the contrary, in the districts affected by the scarcity, the amplest measures were taken from the earliest possible moment. The local governments addressed themselves with earnestness and despatch to the problem that confronted them, the Government of India had spared no pains in its supervision of the arrangements, and the Secretary of State had addressed repeated inquiries as to what was going on, and had followed with minute interest and unremitting support the efforts made to cope with the situation. There were four districts which had been affected by the scarcity—the Deccan districts of Bombay and Madras, together with parts of Mysore and Hyderabad, Rajputana, Behar, North-West Bengal and Upper Burma. In all of these districts the famine codes had been put in operation. The hon. gentleman having detailed the measures that had been taken in the different districts to cope with the distress caused by the famine, said that in British India during the first week of last month the total number of individuals employed upon relief works was 70,141, while 4,788 were in receipt of gratuitous relief. In addition to a large remission of taxation, advances had been made to agriculturists, and it was anticipated that the total cost to the Indian Treasury of the failure of grain and crops would not be less than 100 lacs of rupees, and might be 150 lacs, made up of loss of revenue and cost of expenditure on expenditure on relief works. Relief works would be continued for some time, but no general amelioration could be expected until the break-up of the south-west monsoon in the month of June. He was glad, however, to be able to say that there were cheering and encouraging elements in the situation, the first being the low price of food which had prevailed, as compared with previous famine seasons, owing to the great extension of railways; and the second was the extent to which the local governments and administrations had granted advances for works of agricultural improvement as well as for the purchase of seed and cattle. The hon. member (Mr. Macneill) had accused the Government of India of being responsible for the fact that the people of India were now perishing in thousands from starvation, and he (Mr. Curzon) had listened to his speech in expectation that some evidence would be forthcoming in support of that serious statement. Not one shred of evidence had been produced to prove that the people of India were dying from starvation even by hundreds, and so far as the information of the Government extended they had only heard of four cases of death resulting from starvation. He hoped he had succeeded in showing the House that the Government of India were guiltless of the indictment that had, as he thought, been so hastily drawn up against them, and were fully aware of the immense and overwhelming responsibilities that devolved upon them. (Cheers.)

Sir R. Temple defended the Indian officials from the attacks that had been made upon them by the hon. member for Donegal, and asked the House whether the remarks of the hon. member were not the grossest travesty and caricature of the things that went on in India. (Cheers.) The greatest labour and anxiety, and an enormous amount of money, were devoted to the relief of the distress caused by the periodic famines of India, and he hoped that the work of relief would in this instance be, by the blessing of Providence, crowned with success.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth spoke in approving terms of the active measures of foresight taken by the Indian Government for many years past, and strongly deprecated the use of exaggerations in reference to the administrative work carried out under trying circumstances by British officials. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. J. Balfour appealed to the House to proceed as fast as possible to business of the most imperative and pressing character. (Hear, hear.) The estimates had to be got through by a certain day in order to comply with the law, and if the time that ought to be devoted to their consideration was spent in discussing other business, however important, the Government would be forced to ask the House to give them the whole time of private members next week. (Hear, hear.)

After the same remarks from Dr. Clark, the motion for the adjournment of the House was, by leave, withdrawn.

## THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

The Lincolnshire Handicap of 1,000 sovs. added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, ten forfeit unless declared; for three-year-olds and upwards. The winner of any handicap after January 27th, at 10 a.m., 5lbs.; of two or one value 200 sovs., 7lbs. extra; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes; entrances, 5 sovs. The only forfeit if declared to Messrs. Weatherby by Tuesday, February 2nd. One mile; 62 subs., 21 of whom declared forfeit. Closed January 5th, 1892.

London, Wednesday, May 23rd, 1892.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Blundell Maple's b or br c Clarence, by Saraband—Princess Arena, 3 years, 6st 6lbs. F Allsopp | 1 |
| Mr T Jennings's ch c Acrobat, by Trapeze—Nadine, 3 years, 6st 1b. W Radford | 2 |
| Sir C Hartopp's b h Link, by Rotherhill—Last Link, 6 years, 7st 4lbs. O Madden | 3 |
| Colonel Heyward's b c Kentiger, by Cardinal York—Moncella, 4 years 6st 12lbs, P Chaloner | 4 |
| Mr J Newton's br h Father Confessor, by The Abbot—Stillroom Maid, aged, 8st 11lbs, M Cannon | 0 |
| Sir J Miller's ch c Sainfoin by Springfield—Sanda, 5 years, 8st 11lbs, J Watts | 0 |
| The Earl of Bradford's b c Cuttlestone, by Retreat—Posthuma, 4 years, 8st 2lbs, F Barrett | 0 |
| Mr Brodrick-Cloete's b f Cereza, by Petrarch—Cherry, 4 years, 8st 4lbs, J Fagan | 0 |
| Mr J W Smith's br Miss Dollar, by Elzevir—Miss Dayrell 6 years, 8st, C Loates | 0 |
| Mr Hamar Bass ch p Rustscus, by Hermit—Ma Belle, 6 years, 7st 23lbs, F Peake | 0 |
| The Earl of Rosebery's b f Corstorphine, by Foxhall—Chopette, 4 years, 7st 13lbs, J J Griffiths | 0 |
| The Earl of Durham's ch c Detective, by Robert the Devil—Duenna, 5 years, 7st 12lbs, A Watts | 0 |
| The Duke of Montrose's b h Dazzle, by See Saw, dam by Adventurer—Wildflower, aged, 7st 10lbs, R W Colling | 0 |
| Mr W Dunne's b or br c De Beers, by Ben Battle—Kohinur, 4 years, 7st 10lbs, F Finlay | 0 |
| Mr Warren de la Rue's b f Dearest, by Hampton—Lady Tramp, 5 years, 7st 8lbs, G Chaloner | 0 |
| The Duke of Beaufort's br c Hiatus, by Buchanan—Syncope, 4 years, 7st 7lbs, R Chaloner | 0 |
| Mr John Charlton's b c Saint David, by Retreat—Sultana, 4 years, 7st 7lbs, J Woodburn | 0 |
| Prince Soltykoff's b c Woolsthorpe, by Tibthorpe—Light of Other Days, 4 years, 7st 6lbs, J E Tomlinson | 0 |
| Colonel North's bl or brg Sheldrake, by Isonomy—Moorhen' 4 years 7st 5lbs, Ashman | 0 |
| Mr H Hall's b g Friday, by Tertius—Polpetti aged, 7st 3lbs, S Chandley | 0 |
| Sir R Jardine's br c Enniskillen, by Prism—Rosary, 4 years, 7st 2lbs, C Smedley | 0 |
| Capt Mears b c Verbosity, by Gladstone—Gruel, 4 years, 7st 1lb, Smith | 0 |
| Col Heyward's br c the Whaup, by Barcaldine—Lucy Glitters, 5 years, 7st 1lb, Lofthouse | 0 |
| Mr W R Marshall's b c Ordinance, by Bend Or—Bright Beauty, 4 years, 6st 12lbs, G H B Manser | 0 |
| Mr W I Anson's chief Cardrona, by Breadknife—Virole, 3 years, 6st, J Harrison | 0 |

(Winner trained by Percy Peck, Falmouth House, Newmarket.)

Won by two lengths. Clarence's starting price was six to one.—*Asian.*

## LORD DUFFERIN'S DEPARTURE FROM ROME.

The Pope on Friday, 4th ult., gave a private audience to the Marquis of Dufferin, the late Ambassador from Great Britain to the Italian Court.

The Fanfulla of March 6 stat s that, in requesting an audience of the Pope, Lord Dufferin had a double mission to fulfil, namely to discuss the best means of reconciling the general interests of the British Government with the exigencies of the Irish people, and also the maintenance of British influence in India in view of the religious protectorate exercised by France in the East.

King Humbert called upon Lord and Lady Dufferin on Sunday afternon, 6th inst., and remained for half an hour. The visit was of a very cordial character.

The Marquis of Dufferin and his family left Rome on Monday afternoon (7th) for Paris. They were saluted at the station by a large crowd of friends, including many notable members of the English Colony. Among the official persons present were the Italian Prime Minister, the Marquis di Rudini, Signor Malvano, the Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs, Count Gianotti, the King's Grand Master of the Ceremonies, and the entire Diplomatic Corps. Queen Margaret has given Lady Dufferin her portrait, with an affectionate note.

The Riforma says:—"With Lord Dufferin departs a sincere friend and an equitable judge of our country. The best wish we have for his successor is that he may be equally convinced of the reciprocal interests of the two countries, and continue the same intimate and cordial relations."

## A MILITARY LIBEL SUIT.

Mr. Justice Denman and a jury, on March 9, commenced the trial of an action for slander brought by Mr. A. H. C. Neale against Mr. Northcott, son of Dr. Northcott, of Ealing, who gave instruction to young men training for the Army. The plaintiff was formerly a pupil in the establishment at Ealing, and after serving in the Army in Burmah, he resigned his commission, and re-entered Dr. Northcott's place at Ealing as an assistant tutor. On his giving notice to leave statements were made by the defendant reflecting on the circumstances under which the plaintiff left the Army in India, which formed the ground of the present action. The trial had not concluded at the rising of the court. At the sitting of the court yesterday counsel for the plaintiff said that since the adjournment it had been agreed to withdraw the imputation that had been made upon the plaintiff, and to express the defendant's conviction that there was no foundation whatever for the charge of embezzlement or anything of that kind that had been said, from which the plaintiff had been very anxious indeed to vindicate his character. Mr. Bankes, for the defendant, said his client wished him to say that at the time that he read out the contents of that letter he honestly believed those statements to be true. The defendant, however, upon further investigation, had found that the charge made was not true, and, therefore, he did not now suggest that there was any truth in it.—A verdict was by consent taken for the plaintiff for 40s. damages and costs.

## MRS. OSBORNE AT THE OLD BAILEY.

### PLEADS GUILTY AND IS SENTENCED.

The old court at the Old Bailey was crowded as early as ten o'clock, on Wednesday, 9th inst., the assemblage including many ladies dressed in the height of fashion, to hear the trial of Mrs. Osborne before Mr. Justice Smith. There was a very numerous attendance of the Bar and every available seat was filled. The Lord Mayor—this being the first attendance of the judge—was present to meet his lordship, and had a seat on the bench. There were also on the bench Alderman Sir R. Hanson, Mr. Alderman Knill, Mr. Alderman Hart, Mr. Alderman Ritchie, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Tyler, Mr. Sheriff Foster, and Mr. Under-Sheriff Halse.

Mr. Forrest Fulton, Q.C., and Mr. C. F. Gill, instructed by the Treasury, appeared to prosecute; and the prisoner was defended by Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., Mr. Charles Mathews, and Mr. Coward.

The prisoner had been brought from Holloway in a cab, accompanied by her husband. The indictment charged her with stealing jewels from Mrs. Hargreave, and with wilful and corrupt perjury in the libel action at the law courts. She presented very much the same appearance that she did when before the magistrate. She was assisted into the dock by a female warder, and was supported by one of the male warders. The female warder stood by the prisoner's side to sustain her during the proceedings, which scarcely lasted half an hour, and frequently handed her a smelling-bottle to use. The prisoner wept freely. Having taken a seat she replied, almost in a whisper, in answer to the indictments, that she was guilty of the two offences charged.

Mr. Forrest Fulton was about to state the facts, when

Mr. Justice Smith, interposing, said he had read the depositions, and was aware of the facts.

Mr. Forrest Fulton said there was nothing further he desired to say, except that it was owing to the perjury that the Public Prosecutor interposed. But for this the theft would have been left to be dealt with by the private persons concerned.

Sir Charles Russell addressed the court in mitigation of sentence, and explained the circumstances which led up to the perjury. He suggested that there could be no motive for the theft of the jewels, which must have been taken during a temporary aberration of mind. He was instructed that for a short time she had suffered from hysteria. In bringing the action for slander he urged that she probably had not thought out the consequences that might follow. She had probably in some vague way in order to raise herself in the estimation of her friends, thought she could bring the action without recognizing that it would involve her in the other charge of perjury, and in that connection it was material that his lordship should know one fact. The action was originally brought against Major Hargreave alone for slanderous words uttered by him about Mrs. Osborne, and Major Hargreave had been simply advised to plead a denial and privilege. At that time the prisoner was anxious that the case should be terminated by the acceptance of that denial: but she was advised to go on with the action by enthusiastic friends so as to fully vindicate her character. At that time she was married, and there was no doubt that the whole of the proceedings afterwards were mainly the acts of her friends, who believed in her innocence. The statements were now admitted to be false. Statements made by the prisoner in the slander action were retracted by her and at her instance her counsel were instructed to withdraw them. The prisoner and her friends tried to do all that could be done to undo the mischief she had caused, and he now drew the attention of his lordship to the correspondence which had passed between her representatives and the Public Prosecutor. On the 29th of January, 1892, the solicitors of Captain Osborne wrote to the Public Prosecutor stating that, at the request of the grandfather of Mrs. Osborne, he begged to forward £250 in notes, apparently part of the proceedings of the robbery of the jewels, and a cheque for £300, making £550, the amount of the loss sustained. Captain Osborne, on the 25th of January, 1892, after a warrant had been issued against the lady for obtaining money by false pretences, wrote also to the Public Prosecutor, stating that his wife was anxious to surrender herself, but her health was so precarious that her surrender might endanger her life and that of her child. She expected to be confined in June. He further informed the Public Prosecutor that the sum of £550 would be paid to Messrs. Spink and Son and their costs in the action Hargreave *vs.* Spink, and that Mrs. Hargreave had got back her jewels. Under these circumstances, he asked if the trial of his wife could be postponed until after the child was born. [illegible] answer to that he received from the Public Pro[illegible] courteous statement to the effect that he could not enter into an arrangement of that kind, and that the lady must surrender. Captain Osborne wrote a further letter stating that the lady would surrender. The result was that the money obtained from Messrs. Spink had been paid back, and Mrs. Hargreave's jewels had been restored. As to the accusations groundlessly made against Major Hargreave, his character had been vindicated. With regard to the state of health of the prisoner, it had been spoken to by the prison authorities. He would conclude by saying that whilst he made no appeal to his lordship for mercy, it was but right to remind him that the punishment to be inflicted on the prisoner would be very severe, considering how she had been brought up. He further reminded his lordship of the anguish she had suffered by the loss of her position and the knowledge of the wrong she had committed, and he also recalled the fact that she had been some time in prison.

### MRS. HARGREAVE MAKES AN APPEAL FOR MERCY.

At the close of Sir Charles's speech Mrs. Hargreave rose to her feet and in agonizing tones, said! My lord, will you hear me?

Mr. Justice Smith: I do not think I ought, unless you are going to plead for mercy for her.

Mrs. Hargreave: I am, I am, my lord. I have loved and known her all my life, my lord, and I am sure she could not have been in her right mind when she did what she has done. I beg your lordship to give as lenient a sentence as you possibly can.

Many persons in the court were affected to tears by this touching episode, and the prisoner wept freely.

### THE JUDGE PASSES SENTENCE.

Mr. Justice Smith, in passing sentence, said the prisoner had pleaded guilty to the felony and also to an indictment for perjury. She had stolen the jewels of her friend while staying with her. These jewels she had converted into money, and that money she had appropriated to her own use. When the finger of suspicion was pointed to her as the thief she brought an action to vindicate her character. She first brought it against Major Hargreave and afterwards against Major and Mrs. Hargreave. In that action she falsely and corruptly swore to statements leading the jury to the conclusion that she had not stolen the jewels, and for four days she sat by her eminent counsel instructing him that she was not the thief, and made it necessary for him to suggest that Major Hargreave was. He did not know what would have been the result of the action if witnesses had not come forward who were able to produce a document with her endorsement which showed without doubt where the truth lay. All he said was that if she had succeeded by corrupt and wilful perjury in getting the action in her favour, her old friends, Major and Mrs. Hargreave, would have left the court with an indelible stain on their characters. These were serious matters. He was aware of her condition and of her frail state of health. He was aware also that the money and the jewels had been returned and all the costs paid of the persons brought into the litigation by her. She had been some time in prison, and she had surrendered herself to justice. All these matters he was willing to take into consideration. He could also take into account the strong recommendation made to him by Mrs. Hargreave. He wished to say that the maximum penalty was seven years for perjury; but he was not going to inflict any such sentence. He knew that the sentence that he was about to pass upon a person of the prisoner's position was one of severity. She would be imprisoned with as much hard labour as, of course, in her condition and frail state of health she was able to perform, and during the imprisonment she would be attended by prison doctors. She would be imprisoned for nine calendar months.

The prisoner was then assisted from the dock in an apparently exhausted condition.

On being removed Mrs. Osborne was greatly overcome with emotion, which was somewhat intensified on the appearance of her husband and Mrs. Hargreave, the scene at parting being of a most distressing character. After a short interval the prisoner was removed to Holloway Gaol in a cab in charge of a female warder. Her grief on the journey was most poignant; but on reaching the gaol she had somewhat recovered. Her enfeebled health will necessitate her detention in the infirmary for some time.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have decided (the *World* says) to erect a monument to the Duke of Clarence in the chancel of Sandringham church, and the Queen intends to place a statue of her grandson in the Prince Consort's Mausoleum at Frogmore.

## AMERICAN SILVER LEGISLATION AND INDIAN TRADE.

At a meeting of the East India Association, held in the Westminster Town Hall on the 9th inst., a paper was read on the effect of the recent silver legislation on India by Mr. J. F. Darling, banker, of Bombay. There was a fair attendance.

Sir Frank Forbes Adam, who presided, said that the recent action of the American Treasury had led to a serious dislocation of trade between England and silver-using countries and Mr. Darling having been in Bombay, and being an eminent authority on banking and exchange, his information would be of great value.

Mr. Darling said the American Silver Bill approved by Congress on July 14th, 1890, empowered the Treasury to purchase 30,000,000 ounces of silver per annum. Under the influence of the increase in demand the price of silver rose with great rapidity, principally in anticipation, and subsequently fell again. Within a little more than a year the exchange with India rose and fell 25 per cent, and was now lower [illegible] before the Silver Bill was heard of. During the rise [illegible] Indian Government was an apparent gainer, [illegible] saved on all remittances for the service of the [illegible] and payment of home charges. But the rise was [illegible] an unmixed blessing. The reverse action was ap[illegible] be overlooked in estimating the value of the rise [illegible] exchange. The effect of the rise on commerce wo[illegible] have been most disastrous if continued. As it [illegible] the exports from India fell off by Rx. 3,270,000 [illegible] the year ending March 31, 1891. The exports dur[illegible] the following six months after the fall increased [illegible] Rx. 5,350,000. Exporters principally complained, however, of the violent oscillations in the exchanges forcing speculation on them in place of ordinary trade. But very often the merchants were only too ready to speculate in exchanges, and wilful speculation was the source of greater losses than the taking of unavoidable trade risk. (Hear, hear.) The effect of the great fluctuation on the import trade had also been serious. Wholesale prices in India fell in proportion as exchange rose. There were large stocks on hand attempts were made to restrict sales, and the natives took advantage of the terms of their contracts to keep the exchange settlement open in a gambling spirit. The losses incurred by natives over piece goods were very considerable, and there were many failures, in addition to the great disorganisation of trade. The effect on the money market was principally shown in the unprecedented influx of silver to India. It had been said that "the banks transferred capital to India from London in view of the anticipated rise in the price of silver;" but although the imports of silver were due in part to speculation, it was not speculation on the part of the banks. A cheapness of money had proved very serious for the banks of India, but many traders had sold speculative bills largely in anticipation of a rise, and many of them had become bankrupt and others lost heavily. But it was this sort of speculation which took the additional silver to India. To sum up, the disasters which had fallen on India emanating from the Silver Bill passed in Washington were the disorganisation of trade, affecting both Europeans and natives; speculation in exchange, Government securities, and shares; and abnormally cheap money, leading to further speculation in rotten companies and other directions. There were few in India who did not sincerely wish that the last had been heard of American or, in fact, of any other silver legislation. (Applause.)

Mr. Cottrell Tupp, as a bimetallist, thought Mr. Darling was mistaken in attaching any weight to supply and demand. Legislation could be the only cause regulating the ratio between two precious metals, and this was proved by the long and stringent test when one mint kept the world at par for 70 years, despite the greatest fluctuations in supply and demand.

In summing up the discussion, the Chairman said it was noticeable that although there had been fluctuations for 17 years it was only when a Legislature interfered that they had violent speculation affecting disastrously the whole community. At other times the loss was temporary and fell on individuals only, and although bankers and others might suffer inconvenience, yet the actual loss was very small. The onus of proof lay with those who advocated a "reform" of the currency, and they had been active, whilst the adherents of a single standard had ignored the agitation and allowed it to gain some ground. An argument based on the appreciation of gold had now fallen into the background, for an appeal to the electorate to vote for dear food would hardly be successful, whilst the argument was discredited in a year which had seen cotton falling and wheat rising. Our patriotism had been appealed to prevent England havi[illegible] to apply for help to the Bank of France [illegible] metallism would not prevent our banks working almost without balances and great financial houses speculating in doubtful securities; and so long as they did so we should have panics whether our currency was monometallic or bimetallic. (Applause.) It was not only exchanges fluctuating which caused trouble, but freights and prices also; and w[illegible]ould the bimetallists ask the Government to fix those? If the exchange were raised to 2s. it would check the exports of India and the flow of money into the hands of Indian buyers. The Lancashire manufacturers said the Bombay mills had an advantage over them. So they had, but the rupee had nothing to do with it. Cheap labour, their raw material, and their market for goods close at their doors were the real advantages. Indian Finance Ministers always prophesied that India was on the edge of a pit when the rupee fell to 1s. 6d. or 1s. 4d., but they looked too narrowly at the interest on the gold debt only, and not at the more general prosperity and increased revenue under low exchange. India had recently spent millions on the North-west, in Burmah, and in new rifles throughout the army, and all this had been done without increased taxation. The Viceroy said last November: "Even with the rupee at 16d., thanks to the elasticity of the revenue, they would not despair of making both ends meet without additional taxation." The uncertainty in exchange might be "intolerable," but it w[illegible]ve to be borne. The proper action was to borrow money, extend remunerative public works, and not be alarmed as to the payment of the interest, but look to a sufficient increase in the revenues from the encouragement given to trade. The only real hardship fell on the officers and servants who had to remit to England, and the Government ought to meet their case with a generous consideration. (Applause.)

The usual votes of thanks brought the meeting to a close.

## THE HURLEY DIVORCE SUIT.

Mr. Lockwood, Q. C., concluded his address to the jury in the case of Hurley *vs.* Hurley and Menzies in the Divorce Court on Saturday (5th instant). It is the petition of Mr. Hurley, formerly superintendent of telegraphs in Ceylon, for a divorce from his wife on the ground of her adultery with Major Menzies, an officer in the Gordon Highlanders.

"At the conclusion of counsel's address Sir Charles Butt summed up. His lordship told the jury that they had first to answer the question as to domicile. Did the petitioner come to England and take rooms in Ladbroke-grove with the intention that his children should be educated in England, and that his wife should remain with them there or elsewhere in England, in a home to be provided for them by him until their education was accomplished, even though he had to go back to Ceylon? Secondly, was it his intention ultimately to rejoin them in England either on leave or on his retirement from the service? These questions were put upon the respondent's plea that the court had no jurisdiction. Next they had to say whether Mrs. Hurley committed adultery with the co-respondent, and whether Major Menzies committed adultery with Mrs. Hurley. Lastly, they had to decide, in case they answered the question in the affirmative, what amount of damages they would allow.

The jury answered the first two questions in the affirmative. Upon the other issue they found for the petitioner, damages £1,000.

The judge thereupon granted a decree *nisi* with costs against the co-respondent and custody of the children to the petitioner.

## THE CRISIS IN THE COAL TRADE.

With the continuance of the severe weather there has been an almost general increase in the price of coal in London, the price per cwt. in some districts being as high as 2s. 3d. All block fuel has been increased 75 per cent. in price, and wood has also been increased. In view of the impending stoppage when the mail left coal is being brought into the metropolis in large quantities. The Durham miners have, by a large majority, voted in favour of a strike, in preference to negotiating with the coal-owners on the question of wages. The Federation Board have ordered the men to cease work to-morrow. In the event of a stoppage of the supply of fuel trade in many of the large manufacturing towns will be paralysed, and already thousands of men have received notices that their services may not be required after to-morrow. It is estimated that, including the Durham miners, nearly four hundred thousand miners will be idle. The Scotch miners decided not to join the Yorkshire miners in a strike.

## THE STORY OF SAVITRA.

In *Truth* of December 24th last appeared a Queer Story, entitled "The Indian Mother and her Babe," which will doubtless be within the recollection of many of my readers. It was a story of a native woman—a young widow—whose infant was stolen from her by her enemy, and replaced by a dead child, with the result that "Savitra," the widow, was condemned to penal servitude for life for the crime of child murder. In a note at the conclusion, the author stated that the story was a true one, and that "Savitra" was then in Lucknow Gaol, where the writer had seen her and heard her history, which was corroborated by the prison authorities. This statement naturally attracted attention to the story, and I have been in consequence favoured during the last two months with numerous communications on the subject. Some of these have already been noticed in *Truth*; others I have held over pending the result of inquiries which I had caused to be made.

Now it is, I hope, unnecessary for me to say that I did not allow the statement in question to be published without first ascertaining that the author was prepared to substantiate it, if necessary. Let me explain more fully what I mean by that. Anglo-Indians of all sorts and conditions, including Judges, Barrister, Civil servants, military officers, together with not a few natives have written to inform me that no trial could take place in the way "Savitra" was said to have been tried; that no native Magistrate can impose a life sentence; that no Court of First Instance could deal with a capital charge; that no native Magistrate has in recent years come from Bombay to Oudh; that "Savitra" is an impossible name, or cannot mean; what it is said to mean that the articles described as being on sale in the village are unknown or wrongly named: that the spelling of this word or that is inaccurate; and so on. I am prepared to accept every one of these statements. So far as they relate to the legal procedure, I suspected as much myself when I read the story. But I cannot admit that the accuracy or inaccuracy of these details goes to the truth or falsity of the essential facts of the narrative. The origin of the story was this: The writer was an English lady lately returned from India. She was on a visit in 1890 to an official of Lucknow Gaol, and there she heard the facts which she reproduced in the story of Savitra. For the setting of the story and the "local colour" she, of course, drew upon her imagination. The corrections with which I have been favoured may impugn her knowledge of Indian life, or her powers of observation; but they in no way disprove all that she vouches for—namely, that there was in Lucknow Gaol at the time of her visit a woman who was stated by the officials to have been unjustly convicted of infanticide by means of a plot of the nature described in the story.

In order to test what I consider to be the substance of the matter, I have communicated with the prison authorities at Lucknow, and made other inquiries. I have now received from the Matron of Lucknow Gaol a letter in the following terms, the name of the writer of the story alone being suppressed:—

Your letter, dated January 11, with a story relating to "The Indian Mother and her Babe," which you say was detailed by me to Miss——. I have read it, and (am) able to state that there is no such woman in our prison, nor ever has been. I am further able to state that Miss—— did not visit the female prison when in Lucknow in 1890, and, when in her company, I can safely say that I never made mention of either male or female prisoners to her. From this you can see that her story to you is fabricated.

This is a very thorough-going denial, at any rate. If it has a weakness, it is that of being too strong. The Matron denies too much. Miss—— tells me that on May 23 she was actually staying within the precincts of the prison. She was introduced to the Matron, and was by the Matron taken round the female side. She saw the inmates who were under sentence of penal servititude when they were preparing for their evening meal. She was struck by the appearance of the one whom we will call "Savitra," and inquired her history; and it was then that she heard the story of the stealing of the child, the substitution of the dead one, and the conviction of the innocent mother, on which the story in *Truth* was based. The whole of these allegations the Matron denies, and her denial is repeated in the following passage from a letter which she has written to Miss ——herself. After admitting that she saw and spoke to this lady, she says:—

I distinctly and most firmly deny that I had any talk with you about the gaol or any female prisoner, and I can positively affirm that I never took you round the female prison, and that I was greatly astonished to read the story, as I know of no foundation for it at all, neither can I think on what grounds you can have written it, or, if it were true, why you should have delayed so long in making it public. I believe Government has directed an inquiry into the truth of the account. For myself, I know nothing about it.

Now, this is a very simple issue. On which side is the truth? For my own part, I entertain no doubt about the matter. The writer of the story is a lady well known to me. She had no conceivable reason for stating the story to be true, and at the same time giving her authority for the statement, if it were not so. The Matron of Lucknow Gaol, on the other, hand is not known to me, and I can conceive it possible that she has good reasons for wishing to wash her hands of the matter. I do not question for a moment that the Matron is a most estimable lady and a most deserving public servant; but I absolutey decline to believe her assertion that the lady who wrote the story not only invented it, but committed the superfluous mendacity of giving a false authority for her statement. Whether there was or was not in the gaol at the time in question a woman convicted under the circumstances described, I entertain no doubt whatever that a story to that effect was told at the gaol to my contributor in regard to one of the prisoners. The Matron states that the Government are making inquiries. Their inquiries, if they are worth anything, will make it clear, (1) whether there was or was not in the prison on May 23, 1890, any woman under sentence of penal servitude for infanticide; (2) whether there is or is not any reason to suppose that such prisoner was the victim of a plot similar to that described in "Savitra's case. The result will show what truth (if any) there was in the story told to my contributor; but in view of the line taken by the Matron, I do not consider that the mere statements of the prison officials on the subject are to be accepted as conclusive evidence.—*Truth.*

## AN INDIAN FAKIR'S HORRIBLE PERFORMANCES.

An account of the performances of the Indian fakir Soliman ben Aissa is given by the Vienna correspondent of the *Lancet*. The exhibition has very properly been forbidden in public places in Vienna, but a series of private entertainments has been arranged. An aristocratic audience was present at the first of these. The Fakir commenced his performances by inhaling the fumes of burnt powder prepared from extracts of snake and scorpion poisons, and by certain quick movements of the head he produced a foaming at the mouth. After these preliminaries needles and other sharp instruments were thrust through various parts of his body, including a stiletto a foot long and half an inch broad, which was thrust through his tongue. Another feat, which is said to have caused great sensation, consisted in pulling forward the eyeball and presenting it outside the orbit to the view of the audience between two fingers. He was "invulnerable" also to the heat produced by a flaming torch held for a minute and a-half against the under surface of his forearm. Chewing glass and playing with poisonous snakes were among his other tricks. The *Lancet* recalls the experiments of the celebrated "Fire King" who many years ago created a sensation in London by advertising his power to drink prussic acid without injury to himself. The history of his exposure, sudden downfall, and subsequent malignant challenge to Mr. Wakley to fight a duel, form one of the most interesting and humorous chapters in the older volumes of the *Lancet*. The *Lancet* deprecates medical men lending their countenance in any degree to such dismal spectacles. Medical science has nobler purposes to fulfil and higher motives to guide it than the gratification, under the seeming sanction of science, of the morbid curiosity of certain classes.

It is stated, with a considerable amount of authority, that the recipient of the Pope's "Golden Rose" this year will be Queen Amelia of Portugal, the impressive act of presentation taking place on Easter Day. A superstition exists that on all occasions when the Pope's valued gift has been bestowed, the possessors thereof have immediately been fated to misfortune.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—Treacher & Co., Bombay.

## "TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

A few months back I drew attention to the unjust and mischievous system of jobbing away the appointments to the Indian Staff Corps. I am gratified to find that my protests have not been without some effect. I hear on good authority, that the Government of India are about to take the question up, on the ground, as my informant puts it, that "there is no reason why all the duffers should be sent to them." Another point worthy of note is that the apportionment of the vacancies at the last November examination between the nominees and the unfavoured candidates has never yet been made public. Coming as it does so soon after my observations on the matter, this new departure may reasonably be attributed to a desire to conceal from the public the extent of the jobbery perpetrated. As shame is the first step towards repentance, I hope that we may soon hear that Lord Cross conceals nothing, because there is nothing to conceal. At the examination in last June five vacancies out of twenty were left to open competition. Perhaps Lord Cross will give the public an opportunity of comparing these figures with those of the examination held last month.

My attention has been called to the increasing frequency of resignations among young officers, and it would be well, I think, if the attention of the British public were directed to the same matter. Either large numbers of men enter the Army for two or three years just for their own private purposes; or they are led to resign by other reasons than their unfitness for military service. Either w the public suffers. An official return of the number of officers who resign after, say less than six years' service, would be extremely useful, and would probably lead to a demand for more independent inquiry into the cause of every such resignation.

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I continue to receive a mass of communications on the question of "Barrack Damages" and I very much regret that it is out of the question for me to publish all that my correspondents have to say on the subject, for much of it is of interest to taxpayers as well as to soldiers. But here is a passage from a letter written by an officer of experience which tends to confirm my notion that the same damage is occasionally charged and paid for twice—notwithstanding all that has been said to me on the absolute impossibility of such an occurrence:—

As to whether damages are charged twice over, I do not hesitate to say "yes." But whether it is done knowingly or not, I cannot say, except in one case in which I was personally concerned. In quarters which I once took over a wooden peg was deficient, and the last occupant was charged 4d. for a new one. Twelve months later, when I vacated the room a wooden peg was missing, strange to say in the same place, and I too was charged 4d. for a new one. I heard afterwards that this peg—on which, if it could only have been found, somebody ought to have been hung—had been a source of revenue for years.

Perhaps you have heard the story of the hearth-stone. An officer on vacating his rooms was charged with damaging the hearth-stone. He remonstrated, and appealed to the General Commanding. The General took the trouble to come and inspect the premises. Why, this, he exclaimed, is the same room I occupied twenty years ago, and that is the very hearth-stone with which I was charged!

As with his officers, so with Tommy. In taking over barracks, a cracked pane of glass—no matter how insignificant the damage—is noted by the authorities for removal, I have known panes that have gone through this process to survive for an indefinite period. Latterly therefore when detailed for taking over quarters I made a point of putting my stick through every cracked pane of glass—greatly to the horror of the Sergeant in blue, facings red.

## THE "WORLD'S" INDIAN NOTES.

On Friday morning moreover, after Mr. Gladstone's hostile speech, he was informed that some of his most powerful supporters in Midlothian are deeply interested in the British East Africa Company. Of course, the missionaries, anti-slavery party, and commercial people generally, were united in denouncing the policy of the Opposition.

Abdurrahman Khan, Ameer of the Afghans, has conceived a strong admiration for Sir John Gorst. He showed it first at the time of the Manipur debate when as I pointed out at the time he spoke of the then Under-Secretary of State for India as gifted with all the wisdom of Alexander." He has now addressed to Sir John Gorst an autograph letter in Persian. It is a curious document written on large sheets almost of foolscap size with a quaint border of gilt. Of its contents I may perhaps hereafter give a "resume. At present it is enough to say that it increases the probability of the Ameer's visiting this country during the next twelve months. Abdurrahman Khan is a shrewd observer and one not without knowledge of the vicissitudes of life. He is emphatically a strong ruler and the benefit he would derive from personally inspecting the land of the Empress of India would undoubtedly be great. His visit will certainly be interesting and may be of considerable political importance.

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Colonel Ardagh, Private Secretary to Lord Lansdowne, was to leave Calcutta on Thursday, 10th inst., for Bombay on his way back to England. Colonel Ardagh is coming home on leave to make certain arrangements at the India Office in connection with Lord Lansdowne's approaching resignation. I hear that Lord Lansdowne intends to leave India in December, when he will have completed four years of office as Viceroy.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 19th March, 1892:—

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 14,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 25,22,093-13-8<br>Public Deposits at Branches „ 33,55,774-11-1 | 61,78,868 | 8 | 9 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | 228,13,593 | 7 | 2 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 8,261 | 14 | 9 |
| Sundries | 4,36,136 | 5 | 11 |
| Total Rs. | 359,15,800 | 4 | 7 |
| ASSETS. | | | |
| Government Securities | 25,84,032 | 14 | 2 |
| Other authorised Investments | 11,42,659 | 14 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorised Securities | 109,11,239 | 9 | 7 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities | 27,97,996 | 8 | 4 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 72,78,389 | 11 | 5 |
| Balances with other Banks | 13,08,905 | 9 | 1 |
| Bullion | 25,056 | 8 | 6 |
| Dead stock | 2,91,762 | 13 | 11 |
| Stamps | 10,·10 | 8 | 6 |
| Sundries | 20,320 | 6 | 4 |
| | 263,70,344 | 7 | 10 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches | 95,45,455 | 12 | 9 |
| Total Rs. | 359,15,800 | 4 | 7 |

## I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 19th March, 1892.)

| DESCRIPTION | 1892. | 1891. | Inc. for the week. | Dec. for the week. | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open | 752 | 752 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers, Parcels, &c. | 33,007 | 45,045 | .. | 12,038 | .. | 11,115 |
| Goods | 51,460 | 60,179 | .. | 8,719 | 62,976 | .. |
| Other earnings | 3,735 | 3,581 | 151 | .. | 12,473 | .. |
| Weekly total | 88,202 | 1,08,308 | .. | 20,606 | .. | .. |
| Aggregate | 11,94,091 | 11,29,757 | ... | .. | 64,331 | .. |

The Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Dukedom of the United Kingdom upon the Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T. The Duke has hitherto sat in the House of Lords as Baron Sundridge and Hamilton, the former of these titles, Baron Sundridge, of Coomb Bank, Kent, having been conferred upon John, the fifth Duke, in 1766, during the lifetime of his father; while the second was the title bestowed in 1776 upon his Grace's wife—one of the greatest beauties of the Court of George III., who was created a peeress of Great Britain as Baroness Hamilton.

I understand that in consequence of the great success of the "Invincible" pumping engines at the Groote Ypolder (particulars of which I recently published), where during the month of January, a saving in fuel amounting to over £42 has been effected as compared with the cost of working the pumping engines replaced when doing the same work during January last year, Messrs. John and Henry Gwynne have received from the Haarlemmermeer Polder Board, Haarlem, an order for a pair of "Invincible" patent compound condensing centrifugal pumping engines, each guaranteed to deliver 350 tons of water per minute to a mean height of 15ft. 7in. They are intended to replace the historic Cornish compound single-acting pumping engines, erected in 1849 (which were manufactured by the Hayle and Perran Foundry Company, Cornwall), at a total cost for buildings and engines of £121,831. These pumps were capable of raising 640 tons of water per minute on the 4·75 meter lift, and used 6·82 lb. of coal per W. H. P. per hour, and, until lately, were considered to be the most economical pumping engines in the world for drainage purposes. The "Invincibles" are expected to do the same amount of work with half the coal consumption, and the recent results at the Groote Ypolder certainly point to Messrs. Gwynne's expectations being realised."—*Fair Play*, February 19, 1892.

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## COMMERCIAL NOTES.

*[From the Home papers.]*

THE Vienna correspondent of the "Economist," commenting on the references in the Imperial speech the other day to the proposed resumption of specie payments in Austria-Hungary, observes that, although details were not entered into, "only the adoption of a pure gold standard can be meant by the return to specie payments," and adds that if the adoption of a silver standard were meant it would not be necessary to take any steps at all, because, since the free coining of silver was prohibited in 1878, the value of the notes has surpassed that of the silver florins (we may qualify this statement by the insertion of the word "geneally"), and there is no obstacle at present to the Bank redeeming the paper notes in silver. Of course, nobody supposes that Austria-Hungary will, in any case, adopt a silver standard; the utmost that would happen in that direction in the event of the Powers agreeing to a reopening of their mints to the free coinage of silver would be the adoption of the bi-metallic standard. But it is possible to misunderstand the meaning of the phrase "a pure gold standard." It is not at all improbable that Austria-Hungary will, in any case, retain all her silver coin in circulation, or as a legal tender reserve, at a fixed rate to gold, as is done at present in the Latin Union, Germany and the United States; indeed, some such plan seems to be in the nature of the case. With reference to the recent treaty for the withdrawal of the Austrian "vereins-thaler" from circulation in Germany, the same correspondent states the amount of the coins in question to be 78,000,000 marks, the coin being rated in Germany at three marks, like the German thaler. Relatively to the total circulation this is not a large sum. Austria takes only one-third at the rate of 1fl. 50kr. per thaler, which the quoted correspondent works out to be—at the rate of exchange on London—equivalent to a payment of £1,084,000 for a mass of silver coin which, if melted, would at the present gold price realise only £856,000. The Austrian Government will, therefore, it is assumed, incur a loss of £228,000. But if the Austrian Government retains this silver in circulation, it will really not make this loss, as it is not likely to recoin for circulation at the existing open market ratio to gold; because in that case any advance in the international price of bar silver, due to any cause, would instantly induce an exportation of the Austrian silver coinage to the East or elsewhere. It may be taken for granted that if Austria-Hungary goes on a gold standard she will not rate her silver currency to gold at the present market price of the metal, any more than the British Government circulates its silver coins at the present market price of the metal. It will be seen that there is little ground for alarm in the silver market in consequence of the "vereins-thaler" treaty, the total amount of the coins in question in Germany, estimated at their full currency value, being only about £3,800,000.

Alluding to the rumours of intended action by the State authorities of New Jersey and Pennsylvania to "break" the combination of the coal companies, which have not been without influence in checking the rise in the prices of Philadelphia and Reading and other coal railway securities, the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" argues that little importance need be attached to hostile action by State officials and legislators. Of course, if the agreements prove to be not legal instruments the Courts will cancel them. That, however, is only a possibility and not a probability, as the contracting parties have, no doubt, had the best legal talent in connection with the arrangements, and are themselves far from being novices in such matters. This, however, is wholly a question for the Courts to settle. The only part of the affair, legislators can deal with, is the bearing of the combination on the general public through a rise in the price of coal or something of that nature. When those features develop, State and National Railroad Commissions will do all that can be done to protect the people. But until the offence is committed, it is a little hasty to condemn the companies, and quite impossible to establish guilt or to punish. Apart from that feature, a settlement which prevents misunderstandings between companies, the building of useless lines of road, the incurring of unnecessary expense in management, and the periodical appointment of receivers, wholesome and beneficial. Public interests were only benefitted by the West Shore settlement; public interests will be only benefitted by the Reading settlement.

The same authoritative New York journal has some remarks on the recent exports of gold from the United States which deserve attention. The movement, it is contended, will be much less disturbing than the similar movement in the early part of last year. "The reasons for this view," remarks the "Chronicle," "appear to us obvious. We start the year 1892 in a far stronger position commercially than we started the old year. A season of very small crops was back of us then, with very small surpluses left for export, whereas the conditions are just the reverse now. Our railroads, too, had been far from prosperous, and the short corn (maize) crop secured in 1890 made it look as if the earnings during the first half of 1891 must be poor; so that in returning those securities to us at that period, Europe was sending us what we did not want and were but poorly able to absorb. This year our trade figures show a very large debt due us by the outside world." The "Chronicle" goes on to say that the official figures disclosed a merchandise balance for the last six months of 1891 of $155 500,000. The returns of the leading articles of export for January disclose a continuation of the same satisfactory condition of American trade, indicating that when the whole movement for that month is published there will probably be a further favourable balance of $27,000,000 or more to be added to the $155,500,000 already referred to. Now, as the United States have, by no means, marketed their surpluses as yet, but have wheat that has not even been threshed, a large stock in framers' hands almost everywhere, besides a maize crop which has only just begun to move, it looks to us as if the railroads were pretty sure to do well all through the summer, and that the Union could take in some of its outstanding securities quite profitably if it can buy them at a low enough price.

Mr. George Handasyde Dick, of Glasgow, has sent us some figures relating to silver movements in the East, as affording a possible explanation of the failure of the American Silver Act of 1890 to raise the gold price of silver in the open market to the American par rate of 16 to 1. While all countries, he remarks, are interested more or less in silver, America and India are the two countries in which the active use and movement of the metal dominate its use in all other countries. America was an actual importer of silver on balance in 1891 to the value of $2,745,365. Therefore, her production could not cause a fall in price elsewhere by supplies being sent to other markets. As regards India, the balances of imports and exports of silver for the year 1890-1 compared with the previous year were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| England to India | Decrease | 2,22,83,000 |
| United States to India | ,, | 14,67,000 |
| | | 2,37,50,000 |
| Austria to India | Increase | 86,17,000 |
| China to India | ,, | 2,89,98,000 |
| Straits Settlements to India | ,, | 1,24,73,000 |
| Australia to India | ,, | 38,65,000 |
| | | 5,39,83,000 |
| Less decrease as above | | 2,37,50,000 |
| Net imports to India from above countries for 1890-91, in excess of 1889-90 | | 3,02,33,000 |
| This amount being about five times the world's increased production for the year. | | |
| Silver from Indian Issue Department set free in India | | 2,00,00,000 |
| Total increased absorption by India in 1890-1 | | Rs. 5,02,33,000 |

Of this total only Rs. 38,65,000 from Australia can be regarded as new production from mines. It appears, therefore, that the movement of silver from China and the Straits Settlements into India, combined with the action of the Indian Government, and not production from the mines, has militated against the success of American legislation in the meantime. In connection with this extraordinary importation of silver to India from China, and as supporting the argument, it is interesting to find that the export of piece goods and yarns from India to China in 1890-1 as against 1889-90, show an increase of Rs. 1,56,81,384. "We also find," adds Mr. Dick, "that China is in trouble from a scarcity of money, but is hindered from accepting the loans freely offered to her, because, among other reasons, she fears for the future price of silver, under the demonetisation of that metal in Europe."

Reporting on the Manchester warehouse trade, a correspondent writes, that prints are moving off to a fairly satisfactory extent in the home trade, but shipping orders do not come forward freely, and it is affirmed in many quarters that the industry has seldom been in such a critical condition as during the past few weeks. The better class of goods, such as those produced in the Manchester district and in the West of Scotland, are brought extensively by some of the home-trade firms, but the outlet is comparatively limited, and only a small number of concerns seem able to lead the way in this department. Recent references to the probability of a wool clip of 400,000 bales in Argentina, and to the likelihood, in consequence, of a resumption of activity amongst importers in Buenos Ayres, do not inspire shippers with that feeling of hope which might be looked for under the circumstances. This is in part due to the fact that Argentine products have been fetching rather low prices in Europe of late. The difficulties which have overtaken French manufacturers of dress goods and other articles made from South American wools, have prevented that ready absorption of raw material, which otherwise might have been anticipated. Manufacturers have had to accept lower prices for cashmeres, merinos and other staple cloths. The presence of a larger clip than usual from the Plate region, will, it is expected result in a further fall of quotations. The rise in the price of all classes of jute fabrics has checked the demand from most quarters. The supplies of bagging for the Brazilian coffee crop have been laid in. Tow yarns, owing to the run upon them as substitutes for jute, have advanced considerably. The demand is principally for coarse counts. Medium and fine numbers of flax yarns have been neglected. There is no activity in the linen trade as far as finer makes are concerned, although some agents report a few fair sales of damasks.

## THE LONDON "GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MARCH 8.

1st Dragoon Guards—Maj R T G Lowry retires from the service, receiving a gratuity. The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—R L Morris, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice S B Smith, promoted; F Graham, to complete establishment.

4th Dragoon Guards—Lieut-Col and Col H Mc Calmont, C B, on completion of four years' service in command of the regiment, is placed on half-pay; Maj P K Doyne to be Lieut-Col, vice Col H McCalmont, C B.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Maj F Howard, to be Lieut-Col, vice Col R M Stewart, appointed Chief Instructor, Royal Military Repository.

Capt J O Hodgson to be Maj, vice J M Alves, promoted.

Capt E R A Kerrison, from the Seconded List, to be Maj, vice W Coten, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay.

Capt Sir G V Thomas, Bart, to be Maj, vice F Howard, promoted.

To be Captains—Lieut J L F Shepherd, vice H C Dunlop, promoted; Lieut St J A D Muter, vice W H Taylor, deceased; Lieut W A Persse, vice J O Hodgson; Lieut C G Mackenzie, in succession to Maj E R A Kerrison, who is holding an extra-regimental appointment; Lieut G E Galbraith, vice A Crawford; Lieut L C Gordon, from the Seconded List, vice Sir G V Thomas, Bart.

The undermentioned officers are seconded:—Capt A Crawford, for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military Academy; Lieut T R Phillips, for service in the Indian Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—T S Hichens, J H Hardcastle, H J Brock, A F R Thomson, C E D Budworth, W C R Farmar, P Y Redfurn, F T Oldham, N F Gordon, C F Templer, A H Goldie, A C Williams, W H Hunt, C F Bishop, A A Boggs, A Forbes, G G Wood, G E Reid, on the Seconded List, R C Coates, C C Noott, W G Blanford, F C Poole, H A D Simpson-Baille, H M Barnes, R S Hardman, G F Dixon, R A Craig, H E Vallentin, G G Boyle, J E L Bruce, W A C Pilkington, E H B Craster, J A Hobson, A U Stockley, A G Crocker, on the Seconded List, H G F Geary, H M Thomas, G G K Duff, E C Sandars, H J E Evans, H F Dawson, J D Sherer, J Quain, F C A Parsons, R E A le Mottee, C G Vereker, H S de Brett, W M Pinhey, J Hay, J Horne, C W J Orr, and T St A B-L Nevinson.

The undermentioned Gent Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Sec Lieuts:—A E Wardrop, in succession to Lieut J L F Shepherd, promoted; M W H McCheane, in succession to Lieut St J A D Muter, promoted; H Robinson, in succession to Lieut W A Persse, promoted; C H Rowcroft, in succession to Lieut C G Mackenzie, promoted; G T M Bridges, in succession to G E Galbraith, promoted; D E Forman, in succession to Lieut D O Morris, seconded; G G Sturrock, in succession to Lieut T R Phillips, seconded.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Lieut-Col and Col J Fitzgerald, on completion of six years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on retired pay; Maj F Longbourne to be Lieut-Col, vice Col C W H Wilson, placed on half-pay; Capt N F A Maunsell, to be Maj, vice F Longbourne. The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—C C Wrigley, vice R Whigham, appointed Adjt; C R Johnson, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice C G E Ewart, seconded; St. J A Cox, to complete establishment.

The Lincolnshire Regt—Maj H C Huntly, to be Lieut-Col, vice J S O'B Blake, retired; Capt F R Lowth, to be Mag, vice H C Huntly; Supernumerary Capt W S Carpenter, to be Capt, vice F R Lowth.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt)—Lieut-Col and Col W Harrington, on completion of six years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on half-pay. The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—W R B Colan, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice G S Bomford, promoted; C Ryad, to complete establishment.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Lt In)—Lieut A G Crawford to be Capt, vice T G Whistler, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Sec Lieut A S Colquhoun to be Lieut, vice A G Crawford.

STAFF.

School of Gunnery—Col J B Richardson, from Col on the Staff for Royal Artillery, to be Commandant and Superintendent, vice Col S J Nicholson, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Lieut Col and Col P. Mac G Stewart, from Royal Artillery, to be a Chief Instuctor, vice Lieut Col E Lyons.

Royal Military Academy—Capt A Crawford, Royal Artillery, to be an Instructor, vice Capt C E H Heyman, Royal Artillery, who resigns that appointment.

MEMORANDA.

Maj-Gen F E Hadow, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity.

Lieut-Col and Col C Cowie, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Maj-Gen, vice F E Hadow.

Lieut-Col and Col W J Engledue, half-pay, Royal Engineers, retires on an Indian pension.

Lieut-Col and Col C J Deshon, D S O, half-pay, Royal Artillery, retires on retired pay.

Lieut-Col and Col G M B Hornsby, half-pay, Royal Artillery, retires on retired pay.

Lieut-Col W Cotton, half-pay, Royal Artillery, retires on retired pay.

Lieut-Col R Thompson, from half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Riding-Master and Hon Capt J Pawson, Royal Artillery, is granted the honorary rank of Maj.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg-Capt R T Cæsar to be Surg-Maj.

## RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 19th March, 1892, on 1,671·82 miles open.

| — | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,23,000 | 3,30,000 | 4,000 | 4,57,000 |
| Or per mile of railway | 74 | 197 | 2 | 273 |
| For previous 10 weeks of half-year. | 12,50,234 | 35,80,090 | 52,421 | 48,82,745 |
| Total for 11 weeks. | 13,73,224 | 39,10,090 | 56,421 | 53,39,745 |
| Comparison | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·82 miles open] | 1,53,679 | 3,22,759 | 5,888 | 4,82,326 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 92 | 193 | 4 | 289 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 13,71,298 | 39,77,756 | 50,692 | 53,99,746 |

Decreas for the week ........ Rs. 25,326
Ditto to date ........ ,, 60,001

## B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 19th March, 1892, on 461 miles open.

| — | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week | 84,000 | 2,05,000 | 4,000 | 2,93,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 182 | 445 | 9 | 636 |
| For previous 10 weeks of half-year | 9,54,615 | 19,29,060 | 42,611 | 29,26,286 |
| Total for 11 weeks. | 10,38,615 | 21,34,060 | 46,611 | 32,19,286 |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year | 93,864 | 2,34,576 | 3,961 | 3,32,401 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 204 | 509 | 8 | 721 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 10,05,649 | 22,97,036 | 51,276 | 33,53,961 |

Decrease for the week ........ Rs. 39,401
Decrease to date ........ ,, 1,31,675

## HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to 21st March, 1892:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount to be remitted during 1891-92 | £16,200,000 |
| Remitted from 1st April 1891 to 19th March 1892 | £15,677,100 |
| Balance to be remitted from 20th March 1892 to 31st March 1892 | £522,900 |

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ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT
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Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case | 35 |
| Do. do in Silver case | 48 |
| Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back | 68 |
| Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph | 90 |
| The same Watch in Hunting Case | 105 |
| Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder | 110 |
| Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder | 125 |
| The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one minute per month | 200 |
| *N. B.*—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case. | |
| Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph | 275 |
| The same Watch, with Minute Recorder | 290 |
| Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph | 335 |
| The same Watch with Minute Recorder | 375 |

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